McKean County Miner.

VOLUME XXI. SMETHPORT, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1884. NUMBER 33.

McKean County Miner

J. ROGERS, Proprietor.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

[illegible] B. & R. R. R. leaves Smethport [illegible] and arrives at 7.35 [illegible]. [illegible] Bradford [illegible] p. m. and leaves at 2 p. m. [illegible] Mail leaves at 12 m. [illegible] at 2 p. m. [illegible] every Tuesday, Thursday [illegible] at 8 a. m. and departs at 6 p. m. [illegible] will not be issued or [illegible] 12 m. and 5.30 p. m. [illegible] Sundays for delivery of mail [illegible].

[illegible], P. M.

Lodge Directory.

F. & A. M.

[illegible] Lodge, No. 388, F. & A. M., meets [illegible] and fourth Wednesdays of each [illegible] at 7½ o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall. [illegible]

W. D. GALLUP, W. M.

[illegible] M. SMITH, Sec'y.

A. O. U. W.

[illegible] port Lodge, No. 1?1, meets every Tuesday evening in the A. O. U. W. Hall, Backus Block.

AUGUSTUS GORTON, M. W.

[illegible], Recorder.

G. A. R.

[illegible] meets every Thursday evening in the A. O. U. W. Hall, Backus Block.

D. F. WRIGHT, Com.

[illegible] Hughes, Adj't.

I. O. O. F.

[illegible] every Friday evening at Backus [illegible].

H. W. GEORGIA, N. G.

[illegible], Sec'y.

Churches.

METHODIST.—E. P. HUBBELL, pastor. [illegible] at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. every Sunday. Sabbath School immediately after morning services. Class Meeting at 10 a. m. [illegible] Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at [illegible] o'clock. S. S. Teacher's Meetings [illegible] evenings at 7 o'clock. Choir Meetings on Friday evenings at 7 o'clock.

BAPTIST.—E. B. Gates, pastor. Preaching [illegible] at 10 a. m. and half-past 7 p. m. [illegible] School directly after morning services. [illegible] meeting on Wednesday evenings at 7 [illegible] covenant meetings Saturday before the [illegible] each month. Lord's Supper [illegible] month. All are welcome.

EPISCOPAL.—J. Hobart [illegible]. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and [illegible] evening services at 7:30 p. m., exception [illegible] Sunday of each month. Sunday school at 9 a. m.

ST. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH.—[illegible] pastor. Mass at 11 a. m. [illegible] Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

Borough Officers.

[illegible] C. Backus.
Burgess—Frank Moore.
[illegible] A. D. [illegible], W. D. Gallup, Chris. [illegible]
[illegible] H. E. Darling, [illegible]
[illegible] E. L. Keenan [illegible]
[illegible] W. Smith, P. Ford.
[illegible] W. Z. George.
[illegible] S. D. Burbank.
Judge of Election—[illegible]
Inspectors—[illegible] M. Smith.
[illegible] Gifford.

Official Directory.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge—A. G. Olmsted, Coudersport.
[illegible] Henry Hamlin, Smethport [illegible] Bradford.
[illegible] W. W. Brown, Bradford.
[illegible] I. Edgar, Jr., Bradford.
[illegible] David Sterrett, Smethport.
District Attorney—B. McSweeney, Smethport.
[illegible] Wilcox, Bradford.
[illegible] John P. Brawley, Bradford.
County Treasurer—F. C. Melvin, Bradford.
[illegible] A. T. Palmer, Duke Center, P.
[illegible] A. Riley, Smethport.
[illegible] Clerk—John C. Shoemaker, Smethport.
Commissioners—D. F. Pattison, E. F. Clark.
Auditors—A. P. Brown, F. K. Washburn, A. V. Stevens.
Mercantile Appraiser—J. H. Dunley, East Smethport.
Coroner—R. A. Dennis, Bradford.
County School Superintendent—M. O. Campbell.
Regular Terms of Court—Fourth Monday in February, May and September, and third Monday of December.

State.

Governor—Robert E. Pattison.
Lieutenant Governor—Chauncey F. Black.
Auditor General—John A. Lemon.
State Treasurer—Silas M. Bailey.
Secretary of Internal Affairs—J. Simpson Africa.

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IN THE GRAND CENTRAL BLOCK

ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.
[illegible], Dec. 21, 18[illegible]

Notice of the Bingham Estate.

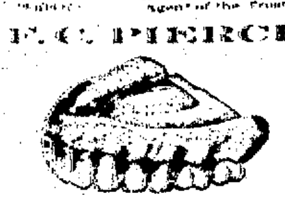
[illegible], Penn'a, Feb'y 2?, 1879.

[illegible] persons are cautioned against [illegible] upon [illegible] lands of this estate without [illegible] proper authority therefor. An unauthorized entry upon the lands of the estate, by any person for any purpose, will make such person or persons liable to prosecution for trespass.

Persons who have bought or leased lands of [illegible] to have deeds, contracts or leases. The deeds [illegible] exact descriptions of the lands to which they refer, and the contracts and leases [illegible] which show their locations. All claims to rights or privileges on lands of the estate, unaccompanied by such evidence, are without foundation, and will not be recognized.

ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.

F. C. PIERCE,



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Smethport, Pa.

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ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

BRADFORD, PA.

S. W. SMITH.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

(NOTARY PUBLIC.)

Port Allegany, Pa.

B. McSweeney. M. H. Byles.

McSWEENEY & BYLES,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law

ROOM [illegible] EXCHANGE,

BRADFORD, PA.

GEO. A. STURGEON.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Room 10, Oil Exchange,

BRADFORD, PA.

G. A. Berry. M. F. Elliott. D. H. Jack.

BERRY, ELLIOTT & JACK.

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law

NOTARY PUBLIC. U. S. COMMISSIONER.

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Bradford, McKean Co. Pa.

R. B. Stone. A. Leo Weil.

STONE & WEIL.

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law

Office in Pompelon Hall.

Bradford, Pa.

MULLIN & McCLURE.

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Bradford, Pa.

JAMES C. BOYCE.

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

AND COUNSELLOR IN PATENT CAUSES.

Office: Room 3, Cor. Main & Webster Sts.

Bradford, McKean Co., Pa.

E. R. MAYO.

Attorney at Law and Notary Public,

Eldred, McKean Co. Pa.

D. R. COTTER.

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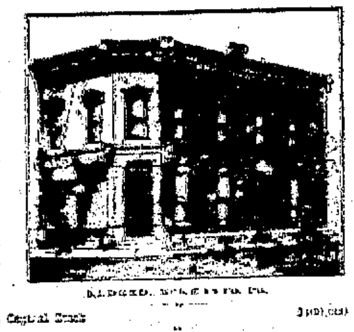

ELDRED, MCKEAN CO. PA.

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D. D. MORIARTY Vice President
PITT G. BEASLEY Cashier

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First Class in every Respect.

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Remodeled and refurnished, and one of the best Hotels in McKean County.

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Liberal terms to Commercial Travelers. Good Livery and Feed Stables connected with the House.

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First Class in every respect.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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SHAVING AND HAIRDRESSING

In the latest style of the art. None but first-class workmen employed.

☞ BATH ROOMS ATTACHED.

WHY DO YOU

Go away from home to

BUY HARNESS GOODS

when you can get

BETTER BARGAINS AT HOME.

We employ none but

FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN,

And our work is WARRANTED to be of the most durable kind.

These goods are all hand-made by first-class workmen and with first-class material, using both Hemlock and Oak tanned leather.

CALL AT OUR SHOP and we will convince you that we can do better by you than can any foreign dealers.

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Smethport, Pa., April 22, 1879.

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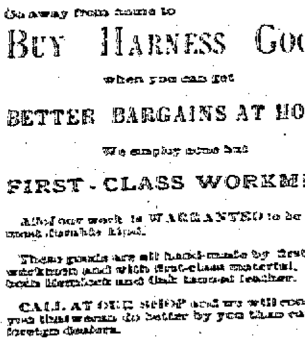

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The Feeble Grow Strong.

When Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is used to promote assimilation of the food and enrich the blood. Indigestion, the chief obstacle to an acquisition of strength by the weak, is an ailment which invariably succumbs to the action of this peerless corrective. Loss of flesh and appetite, failure to sleep, and growing evidences of premature decay, are speedily counteracted by the great invigorant, which braces up the physical energies and fortifies the constitution against disease. For sale by all druggists and dealers generally.

ON THE DREADNAUGHT

[New York Sun.]

I.

We hauled out of Waterloo dock, Liverpool, on July 11, 1859. We were towed into the Mersey, and anchored well down by the Rock Light, where we took in 300 emigrants. The crew was then mustered and examined by a government officer. As we had no boatswain, Capt. Samuels made one out of me. The crew was far from being a good one. The emigrant agent told the captain that he had never seen such a set of pirates in his life, and advised him not to sail with them. The captain smiled. "I'll draw their teeth," he said. Then, turning to the crew: "Men," he shouted, "you know the rules of the ship. Pass up to the carpenter's shop and have the points of your knives broken."

"What for?" several of the crew cried.

"You've heard the order. Obey it!" the captain replied.

The men did obey it, but with a bad grace. The grumbling at the carpenter's shop was so audible that the captain heard it. "Lay aft, here, all hands!" he roared.

They came aft in a dogged manner. "Men," he said, "you have a right to growl, but let it be in the forecastle—not in the hearing of myself or my officers. Obey the rules promptly. Don't shamble your feet as you walk, but raise them and move quickly when you are spoken to, and answer 'Aye, aye, sir,' so as to be heard. I noticed your saucy manner in coming aft just now. It was insulting to me and some of you know it." Turning to two of the crew he added: "Finnegan, you and Casey have sailed with me before. You know me, and I know you. I know you as the ringleader of the Bloody Forties, and I see some of them before me now. I know that you have banded yourselves together, and that before you sailed you took an oath in the den of Mrs. Riley to clip the wings of the bloody old Dreadnaught and give the clipper a swim. You said that the lid of Davy Jones' locker had been open long enough for him, and that you meant to do as you pleased and to have your own way on this ship. Now, men, you see that I know and do not fear you. I'm glad to have such men, for I think that I can teach you a lesson that will last you for life. Sweeny, you and I were boys together in the Texas navy. What I was as a boy is fully developed in me as a man, and divested of evil in my associations. Now, men, stand where you are while the officers search you for concealed weapons." They did so. The officers searched both their persons and the forecastle. "If you are to be silent," the captain continued, "you shall have watch and watch and an occasional glass of grog. I see that some of you are shivering for the want of grog now. You shall have some to brace you up. Steward, give the men a glass of grog." It was done. "Now," shouted the captain, as they were wiping their mouths with the backs of their hands, "man the windlass and heave up the anchor."

It was done. The tug left us at Point Lynas. We had a moderate southwest breeze. We stood across the channel to the Irish shore, and then turned, working down the channel. The next morning we were close to St. David's Head. The captain ordered the helm down. The helmsman obeyed without repeating the order. The next order was "Hard a lee." The headsheets were not let go promptly, causing the ship to miss stays. As she slowly came round, the order "Raise tacks and sheets" was heard. As she was head to the wind, swinging round, the captain shouted: "Main topsail haul! let go and haul!" haul taut the weather main brace."

The men were listless. The captain called them aft and sharply reprimanded them, for they had been slow in letting go the sheets. The man at the wheel was told that the next time he neglected to repeat an order he would be punished. Trouble was brewing, and the captain cautioned his officers to be prudent. The wind backed up to the southward, so that the ship headed up to her course down the channel. We were off Queenstown at noon. The crew were at dinner, and the captain was walking the quarter deck watching our course. The man at the wheel was not steering very steady. The captain cautioned him. The man made no reply. "Did you hear me speak to you, sir?" the captain asked.

"I am steering steady," the helmsman answered in a sullen manner.

The captain jumped toward him. The fellow tried to draw a sheath knife, but before he could do so the captain struck him a powerful blow under the left ear. It knocked him senseless leeward of the wheel. Wallace, the captain's dog, sprang upon him, with his fore paws on his chest. The captain took the knife from him and ordered the officers to handcuff him. When this was done he was locked up in the after-house. The captain was surprised to find that the knife had been repointed.

It was all done so quickly that the crew knew nothing of it except what they heard from the passengers. The second mate took the wheel until two bells (1 o'clock). The men were then ordered to turn to, lay aft, and haul taut the weather main brace. They all came aft, but paid no attention to the order. It was repeated. "Why don't you obey the order?" the captain shouted.

"We want H—— let out of irons," was the answer.

"From this time, men," said the captain, "you shall see who is master. You are acting insolently. I see that no kind treatment on my part will deter you from carrying out the compact made in Liverpool. I shall henceforth stop your watch and watch, and treat you as you deserve. A refusal to obey an order places you in open mutiny. I repeat my order, 'haul aft the weather main brace.'"

Not a man moved. The suspense was harrowing. The emigrants had huddled aft as far as the mainmast to see the outcome. They were not allowed on the quarter deck. It looked as though blood would be shed. The captain had right on his side, and the men had might on their side. As the captain turned to go into the cabin the crew rushed forward. The captain was satisfied that their knives, like the knife of the helmsman, had been repointed, and that mischief was intended. He returned from the cabin wearing a raglan. The emigrants were ordered below. Accompanied by his faithful dog, he went forward. His officers were not with him. The first mate was an old man, the second mate a coward, and the third mate, Whitehorne, small in stature, but brave as a lion, had taken the wheel, for the helmsman had left it, and had run forward to join his shipmates.

When the captain reached the galley door the crew rushed at him with drawn knives. He threw off his raglan. With a pistol in each hand, pointed at the heads nearest him, and with a cutlass at his side, he stood as immovable as a statue. The screaming of the women and children below, blended with the noise on deck, added to the interest of the scene. The men hesitated, for they knew the captain to be a dead shot. The pistols were self-cocking hair-triggers, carrying ounce bullets. There was a momentary lull. "Men," said the captain, "you have found your master."

A howl of derision was the reply. The captain slowly backed down the passage between the water casks and the rail. He had partly turned, when the men again rushed upon him with a yell. Wheeling suddenly, he again covered the leaders with his pistol, and thundered, in a hoarse voice: "The man who advances another foot dies!" He backed through the passage way as far as the main hatch, and then walked aft.

II.

In the afternoon some of the passengers begged the captain to run into Queenstown, eight miles north of us. He replied that the ship was bound to New York, and not to Queenstown, and that they need have no fear for their lives. At 6 p. m. he went forward and tried to reason with the men. It was no use. They defied him with blood-curdling curses. Finnegan bared his breast, and dared the captain to shoot him, calling him the filthiest of names. The captain leveled his pistol at him. We all thought that Finnegan was a dead man. His face blanched and he fell back a step or two. You could have heard a pin drop. The pistol was suddenly lowered.

"The law shall deal with you, you cowardly dog," the captain said. Then, turning to the crew, he again called upon them to return to their duty. They refused unless he gave them watch and watch. He replied that he was there to command the ship, and that they were there to obey his orders, and that they should neither eat nor drink until they had returned to their duty. The yells and curses were terrific. Some one screamed: "Let's kill the old —— this minute!" The captain ordered them back, pistol in hand, while they kept crying: "Shoot!" "Shoot!" "Shoot!"

"If I feared you, men, I would shoot," he answered. "The law gives me the right; but I prefer to give you a lesson in moral force. Perhaps you will come to your senses when you are hungry?"

"Oh, we'll help ourselves to the grub when we d——d please," came back in a chorus.

"I am responsible for the ship and all on board of her," continued Capt. Samuels. "The law classes any one who tries to wrest my authority from me as a pirate, and I will treat him as such. If any of you advance abaft the house I shall consider my life in danger, and shall kill him."

The crew brandished their knives and emitted another volley of oaths, and the captain left them. At night the crew placed a watch on the forecastle while they turned in. They were fearful that it would be battened down while they slept. All night long the captain paced the deck, the officers relieving each other every two hours.

At midnight we passed Cape Clear with a six-knot breeze. At 7 in the morning the captain again went forward to talk with the men, but they remained obstinate. At noon the breeze began to freshen. In a stentorian tone the captain shouted: "Take in the royals!"

"Go to h——l!" was the only reply of the crew.

The sails were furled by the officers and boys. The wind, still freshening, headed the ship to N. N. W., and at midnight we were tearing through the water at the rate of twelve knots an hour. A heavy squall came on just after the top-gallant sails had been lowered to the cap. The ship pitched heavily, burying her forecastle in the seas, and filling the lee gangway with water. The spray from the weather bow made a clean breach over us. I never saw sail carried in so heavy a gale. By 4 o'clock, however, the wind moderated, and at 5 it was nearly calm. The officers and boys reset the topgallant sails, and the captain had another argument with the drenched crew. They offered to turn to if the captain would give them their breakfast.

"No," was the reply. "You shall work before you eat."

"Then, d—— you," said one of the ringleaders, "we will help ourselves to the best there is in the ship."

At 11 a. m. we exchanged signals with an Inman steamer bound east, and at noon tacked ship to the southwest. The crew had threatened to throw overboard any one who came on the forecastle, but the captain and third mate, Whitehorne, went forward and worked the tacks and sheets unmolested. Several passengers afterward came aft, and asked the captain to give the men food, and one or two threatened to supply the men themselves if their request was unheeded.

"I am sorry to see you sympathize with the mutineers," the captain replied. "If they conquer me they will scuttle the ship after committing the grossest outrages on those you hold most dear. At night, when you are asleep, they will batten down the hatches, and you will go down with the ship while they take to the boats. They will have no witnesses to tell the story of their piracy. If picked up by a passing ship they will hang together to save their lives, and set out a story of her loss, claiming to be the sole survivors. They know that, under marine law, they have already subjected themselves to a penalty of five years in state prison and a fine of $5,000, which virtually means imprisonment for life. I mean to bring them to subjection through hunger, and I forbid you giving them food or aiding them in any manner. If you disobey me, you subject yourself to the same penalties. The sympathy that you have already shown them has protracted this difficulty. I have warned you. Let me see no more of it."

His remarks made a favorable impression on most of the passengers. Three of them, however, were disposed to cavil. To them he said:

"Understand me. I have the same authority over you that I have over the crew. If I see a possibility of your joining them I shall put you in irons."

One of the three defied him. The captain ordered him in irons. He had a sharp tussle with Mr. Whitehorne and myself, but we handcuffed him without interference. The captain ordered the deck cleared, and the passengers went below.

The sun set clear, with a nice breeze from the northwest. The sea was smooth, and the ship was running eight knots on the wind. The captain had another confab with the crew. They again demanded watch and watch, and he refused. They had reflected, and were evidently in a more quiet frame of mind. "Now, men," said the captain, "hear what I have to say. I will forgive this mutinous conduct in all those who throw their knives overboard, excepting Finnegan, Casey and Sweeny."

The proposition elicited contemptuous yells. The captain came aft, and the crew set their watch over the forecastle, as on the previous night. The mutiny had lasted thirty-six hours, with no sleep aft and no food forward. About 8 p. m. the officers, carpenter and boys were mustered on the quarter deck. "I want to know on whom I can depend," said the captain. "Hunger makes the greatest cowards desperate."

"You can depend on me, sir," Mr. Whitehorne replied.

"And on me," I said; "but, captain, I have no pistol."

We were the only men who answered. There were no firearms aside from the captain's pistols, excepting an old-fashioned pepper-box revolver, carried by Whitehorne.

"I am sorry the rest of you are such cowards," continued the captain, turning to the recreant officers. "Boys I do not include, for they are too small. Doctor, you are a greater coward than I took you for."

"Sure, captain," remarked the Celtic doctor, seeing his nationality, "I don't ship to fight. Me sowl is agin me," which was true, for he had a paunch like a balloon.

Whitehorn was given charge of the deck, with instructions to shoot the first man who came abaft the mainmast. I went into the cabin with the captain, and we passed into the after steerage, where the Germans were partitioned off from the other passengers. The captain addressed them in their own language, pointing out their danger if he were killed. He urged them to assist him in quelling the mutiny, and thus place their wives and children beyond danger. To a man they agreed to obey him. The captain armed seventeen of them with iron bars, four feet long.

It was near midnight. The stars shone bright, and all the passengers were below. There was a deathlike stillness. A low growl from the dog drew our attention to the forward gangway. Two men were crawling aft close to the rail between the rail and the house. I fancied I saw their knives in their hands. The captain stood at the break of the poop, and I stood at the cabin door. Whitehorne was near him. "Shall I shoot, sir?" he asked.

"No," the captain replied. "There are only two of them."

"Shall I call up the Germans?" I asked.

"No," was the answer.

He waited until the men got to the capstan, about twenty feet from where he stood. Then he shouted: "Move no further. Stand and throw up your hands, or I'll put a bullet through you."

He was instantly obeyed.

"Now walk aft and let me see who you are," continued the captain. "What do you want?"

"Captain," said one of them, "you said you would forgive any one who would join you. We are married men, and we ask your forgiveness."

"All right," responded the captain. "Throw your knives overboard." It was done. "Now, one of you take the wheel. But, mark you, no treachery. It is sure death."

They were searched, and no weapons found. In response to questions concerning their motives, one said: "We all took an oath to stand by each other and kill you if you went forward of the house to-night. If you did not come forward, we were to burst in the galley and help ourselves. Dutch Bill spoke up and said that we had better go to work. Sweeny knocked him senseless with a serving mallet, and four of us left to take our watch on deck. Joe and Tom are willing to come aft and join you if we call them. If you will trust us four with arms we'll help you to bring the rest of the crew to terms."

We sent one of the men to Joe and Tom to tell them to go below, as usual, when relieved, and to say that the rest of the watch had gone over to the captain. They were told that the captain would come forward in the morning and ask the men to go to work. They were to respond "Well boys, here goes my knife," suiting the action to the word. The captain was to attend to the rest.

III.

At five bells the Germans were brought out of the cabin, and the pigstye was placed across the port side as a barricade. Four of the Germans hid themselves behind it, and the remaining thirteen were placed on the top of the house and elsewhere, to prevent the captain from being surrounded. The steerage ladders were hauled up and the hatches fastened, to prevent any steerage passengers from joining the crew. At a quarter of 4 the captain, Whitehorn, and the dog Wallace, started forward on the starboard side. When abreast of the galley the captain ordered Wallace ahead. The dog reached the corner of the house and began to growl. Casey and Sweeny were hidden there. They were to lead the attack. The captain advanced, pistol in hand. They jumped from cover and confronted him with uplifted knives. He leveled his pistol at Casey, and Wallace sprang at Sweeny's throat. Casey ran back toward the forecastle, crying: "Jump up, boys! We've got him! Let's finish him."

The crew rushed up with yells and oaths. In accordance with a preconcerted plan, some tried to clamber over the house, and others took a roundabout way, so as to make a flank and rear attack. They were dumbfounded by the appearance of the Germans, who foiled the leaders with the iron bars. Defeated in this attempt, the crew retreated to the starboard, forward. There the captain held them at bay, threatening death to the man who dared to advance. "I'll give you a minute to throw your knives overboard," he shouted.

"You'll go overboard first, you —— psalm-singing ——," Finnegan yelled.

"Throw your knives overboard and go to work," cried the captain.

"If we throw our knives overboard, what guarantee shall we have against your shooting us?" asked one of the two men who had craved for quarter while on the first watch.

"If I didn't fear you with knives I'll certainly not fear you unarmed," the captain replied. "To show how little I fear you, I'll give my pistols to any passenger you name."

"Will you give us watch and watch again and promise not to prosecute us when we go ashore?"

"I'll make no bargain with you. Throw your knives overboard and go to work."

There was a deep silence. One of the night watch then said: "Well boys, it's no use. He's too much for us. Here goes my knife," and he tossed it overboard.

His example was catching. One after another the knives went spinning to leeward in the beams of the rising sun. The captain discharged his pistols. The reports set the women and children fastened below to screaming. Imagining that the fight had begun, they were frantic. "Now, men," roared the captain, "name the man who is to receive these pistols. Finnegan," he continued, "you are the bully of the forecastle and ringleader of this mutiny. You have insulted me by your disgusting epithets. You called me a coward. Ask my pardon at once. I never take an insult from any man—much less from a brute like you."

"And I never have and never will ask pardon from any man," Finnegan replied.

The words were hardly out of his mouth when the captain struck him a blow between the eyes. It raised him from his feet and sent him headlong down the forecastle. The crew were restless. "Stand back, men," the captain said. "Whitehorn, go and bring that fellow up."

The mate found him lying unconscious at the foot of the ladder. A rope was tied around him. He was hauled on deck and turned over to the doctor. In running the rope around him Whitehorn found a knife concealed under his shirt. On seeing the knife the captain drew his cutlass and ordered Casey and Sweeny to throw up their hands. They did so, asking the captain whether he intended to kill them. Whitehorn searched them. Casey had a bowie knife under his jumper, and Sweeny one in his boot. No weapon was found on any of the others. "Now, men," the captain began, "let it be understood that you are to jump when spoken to, and instead of walking, you are to run to obey the orders given. I will treat you as you deserve. The order last given, which you have disobeyed, was haul taut the weather main brace!"

"Aye, aye, sir," they answered, with one voice, and ran to obey it. They hauled on the brace with such a will that they came near springing the main yard. "Belay, there men," interposed the captain. "Boy, tell the cook to get the men's coffee ready. Whitehorn, turn the men to holystoning decks."

Finnegan had recovered from his swoon, and was sitting aft near the break of the poop deck. When asked a second time whether he would apologize he made no reply. The captain ordered him bucked and put in the sweat box. In less than half an hour he began to cry for mercy. He was brought to the quarter deck, where all hands were busy holystoning.

"Men," said the captain, "hear what this bully, your late leader, has to say. He would have led you to murder and to the gallows."

"Captain," said Finnegan, much subdued, "I have had enough. To say this does not make a coward of a man when he has found his master."

"This won't do," insisted the captain. "You must take back your insulting language."

"Well, then, captain, any man who calls you a coward is a damned liar."

"Leave out the damned," said the captain. "You know that swearing is prohibited on this ship. If there is any of it to be done, I claim the privilege. Now, down on your knees and holystone."

"Aye, aye, sir," and Finnegan dropped on his knees and worked like a Trojan.

It was a lovely day. All the emigrants were ordered on deck, and the space between decks was thoroughly cleansed and fumigated. Such a general overhauling it would do your heart good to see. At noon the wind backed to the southwest, and the ship was tacked to the westward. The yards flew around as though under magical influences. The crew made up for lost time, and the captain and officers treated them as though nothing had happened. At six bells they were called aft. "Now, men," said the captain, "I think we understand each other."

"Make the punishment as light as possible, captain," they implored.

"Whitehorn," the captain replied, "give the men a glass of grog and set the watch."

Thereafter the ship was worked without any watch below. A smarter crew was never shipped. The old man's heart was softened when several of them voluntarily attended divine service on Sunday.

The Highland lights hove in sight on a bright morning in August. A pilot was taken on board at daylight. Coffee had been served to the crew. The signal halyards had been reefed fore and aft with a will. The men breathed more freely. They had anticipated the signaling of the revenue cutter Harriet Lane. They were mustered in the forecastle, and the captain joined them with the ship's articles. "Now, men," he said, "I have come to say a few words to you."

He reviewed his own life in the forecastle, and told them how he, like themselves, had been a prey to the sharks on shore; how, when a common sailor, he had been drugged, robbed, bought and sold. He begged them to assert their manhood, and to avoid the low sailor boarding-houses and crimps. There was no reason why they should not become officers. He drew a pathetic picture of home life, and contrasted it to the dungeon which they had braved by their unbridled passions. "I freely forgive you for what has passed," he said, "and I beg that you will repent of your sins and pray to God to give you new life."

He made a short prayer, which drew tears to their eyes. "I leave with you the ship's articles," he added, "which you have signed. The [illegible] are printed on their back. You will see the penalty for mutiny. I request that you will not leave the ship until her sails are furled, her foot-ropes and rigging stopped up, and until she is moored to the dock. You shall receive what little pay is due you promptly. Try to lead better lives. By so doing you will convince me that my forbearance has taught you a lesson of repentance. If it has been the means of converting all or any of you, I shall feel that this has been one of the most prosperous voyages of my life."

The captain then left them. Within a short time Finnegan brought the articles aft, and thanked him for his forbearance, saying that the crew would do all that he requested, and try to be better men.

At the lightship we were taken in tow by a tug. The sails were furled and squared. At 10 o'clock we arrived at quarantine. While here the news of the mutiny spread to the city. It ran like wildfire. Off the battery were a hundred rowboats, ready to pick up the men who might try to desert by jumping overboard. The ship was berthed on the north side of the Canal Street pier. The dock was crowded with runners and thieves, who detested the captain because he had always stood between them and their prey. They were waiting to take a hand in the anticipated row. To their astonishment, it was the crew themselves who prevented them from coming on board. They jeered and scoffed at the crew for not coming ashore without liberty, saying: "The captain must have licked hell out of the whole of you."

The crew stowed away the hawsers, swept the decks and polished the brass work, paying no attention to the jeers. The captain paid them off one by one in the cabin, giving each a kind word. When everything was shipshape they gave Capt. Samuels three cheers, and sat down on the spars. The captain came from the cabin. The men urged each other to make a speech. "I think, men," said the captain, "I know what you want to say. Your actions speak louder than your words. I never had, nor expect to have, a better crew; I would trust any of you hereafter with my life. God has given me the privilege of teaching you a moral lesson. I know that it will make you better men. If any of you want to reship with me hereafter, I shall be glad to take you."

"Three cheers for Capt. Samuels and the wild boat of the Atlantic!"

They were given with a gusto. The men crowded around the captain with uncovered heads and expressed their willingness to sail to the ends of the world with him. One enthusiast said that he would sail to hell with him. The captain chided him, and said he hoped that in his new departure on the voyage of life he would steer for a brighter and far better port. "I bid you good-by now, hoping that you will find your wives and families well."

With a "God bless you," the men left the Dreadnaught. There was a commotion on the pier. Superintendent Kennedy had arrived with a platoon of police and was clearing the docks. He had heard that the crew and the runners had attacked the captain and officers.

"There has been a mistake, Kennedy," the captain said. "As you see, the crew is going ashore very peaceably."

"But what about the mutiny?" the superintendent interposed. "Shall I arrest the men?"

"No, I would ship them to-morrow, if I wanted a crew."

So ends the story of the mutiny.

HAY-FEVER. My brother Myron and myself were both cured of Catarrh and Hay-Fever last July and August by Ely's Cream Balm. Up to Dec. 28, these troubles have not returned.—GABRIEL FERRIS, Spencer, N. Y.

TONIC Laxative Horse Powders, the only guaranteed purely vegetable powder in the market, put up in tin cans. Price 25 cts. Sold by W. Callar.

ON THE CATTLE RANCH.

A Round-Up Party—Driving in the Cattle—Branding.

[Cor. Philadelphia Times.]

A round-up party takes from six to fifteen wagons, furnished by the stockmen owning the herds. Some of the ranges extend over thirty miles, the average being about ten. A round-up party with ten wagons has a force of about ten cowboys and a cook with each wagon, and every cowboy has a "string" of six to ten ponies. The "out" takes place at 3 in the morning, under the charge of an experienced foreman. All are mounted. He sends one party out on the "divides" as out-pickets, while other parties defile along the canyons, gulches and over the meadow land, with orders to drive the cattle up to the "round-up center." A good cowboy will ride from thirty to forty miles in a morning, coming up to his pony herd and taking out another of his string as needed; thus three or four ponies are often ridden down in a day by a single rider.

When the foreman "covers his day" the cattle are gathered on the plain in small herds, and the segregation is made by the cowboys riding into the herds with shouts and oaths and driving out the cattle bearing the brands of the several owners. This is denominated "cutting out," while those not so engaged are employed in "holding" the herds, each of which are "worked out" in the same manner. The cattle left over are called "estrays" and "mavericks," estrays being of unknown ownership, while "maverick" is an unbranded calf away from its mother. A "maverick" found on the general round-up is branded with the mark belonging to the largest female herd in the neighborhood, and is thus mothered into a large family. The brands are unlimited in device and no two are alike, all being recorded in the county clerk's office in a book made for the purpose.

Branding occurs at the close of the "round-up." The cattle of a single ownership are driven into a corral, where a fire is burning and the branding-irons heated. A cowboy rides in, swings his lariat over the head of a calf or around its hind feet, securing the end of the lariat to the pommel of his saddle. The calf is then thrown down, its ears slit or cut and the brand burned into its side. The work is done with great rapidity, and despite the noise there is no confusion. The business is thoroughly systematized, and as far as possible the rights of stockmen are cared for by such laws as there are in the territories, but more and better by the regulations of the Stock Growers' associations.

Natural Enemies of the Telegraph.

[Design and Work.]

There is apparently no apparatus so liable to be interfered with by what we may call natural causes as the electric telegraph. Fish gnaw and mollusks overweight the submarine conductors of the subterranean wires, while there is at least one instance of a frolicsome whale entangling himself in a deep-sea cable, to its utter disorganization.

It is stated that within the three years ending 1878, there have been sixty serious interruptions to telegraphic communications in Sumatra, by elephants. In one instance these sagacious animals, most likely fearing snares, destroyed a considerable portion of the line, hiding away the wires and insulators in a cane-brake. Monkeys of all tribes and sizes, too, in that favored island, use the poles and wires as gymnasia, occasionally breaking them and carrying off the insulators; while the numerous tigers, bears and buffaloes on the track render the watching and repair of the line a duty of great [illegible].

In Australia, where there are no wild animals to injure the wires, which are carried great distances overland, they are said to be frequently cut down by scarcely less wild aborigines, who manufacture from them rings, armlets and other varieties of barbaric ornaments.

Sam Ward Drinking Claret.

[George W. Smalley.]

Nobody can forget it who ever beheld the series of calculated evolutions by which he first acquired for himself, and then conveyed to the company, his judgment on a glass of claret. The keen eye upon the latter to see that he wrought no harm upon the precious fluid as he let it flow from one crystal to another; the delicate adjustment of finger and thumb to the glass; the poise of the glass as he lifted it; the contraction of his whole being in the sense of smell as the bouquet of the wine reached the nerves which transmitted it to the brain; the touch of the lips which followed, and the instant, subtle, decisive comparison of bouquet with flavor; the delicious content which spread over his features if both senses were satisfied; the appeal to friends hard by to share in the delight; the graceful invisible lines which the glass described in the air as he set it down—he who has not seen all this and much more in the simple act of tasting and testing a new bottle, has never seen Uncle Sam in his best estate.

Tobacco for Soldiers.

[Chicago Herald.]

The professors of the University of Jena, who have been investigating the effect of tobacco upon the human system, report that moderate quantities of the weed may be used without injurious effects. They say that in the German army soldiers in active service are very properly furnished with smoking tobacco, because smoking enables them to endure severer fatigue upon smaller nutrition and with greater alacrity and confidence that would otherwise be the case.

The Highest Yet.

[Chicago Tribune.]

Mr. W. W. Graham read a paper recently before the members of the Royal Geographical society, London, on "Travel and Ascents in the Himalaya." There can be no doubt, he thinks, that man's range is increasing. In describing the highest point reached, he said the last slope was pure ice, at an angle of from 45 to 60 degrees. Having surmounted this perilous mountain, he reached the lower summit of Kabru, at least 23,700 feet above the sea. This is the highest recorded ascent by 1,700 feet.

Kindness is the only charm permitted to the aged; it is the coquetry of white hair.

Russia's Female Physicians.

[Chicago Herald.]

A good deal of misconception exists regarding the practice of medicine by women in Russia. A competent authority puts the number of female physicians in the empire at 250, many of whom have pursued their medical studies in the universities at Zurich, Berne and Paris. But, whatever their acquirements and abilities, they are only allowed to treat the diseases of women and children. Even in country districts, where there is, perhaps, no male physician within fifty miles, apothecaries have been forbidden to put up a prescription emanating from a woman.

Time to Stop It.

IT'S TOO bad. Sir or Madam, but don't get frightened. Your hair is falling off—that's certain. A glance in the mirror or an investigating committee of fingers tell the dismal story. We won't discuss the possible cause. It is enough that Parker's Hair Balsam used now will prevent further destruction. Is your hair somewhat gray, too, and crisp? Alas, yes. The Balsam will give back the original color, softness and gloss. Not a dye, not oily, elegantly perfumed, a perfect dressing.

Advertising Cheats.

'It has become so common to begin an article, in an elegant, interesting style, and then run it into some advertisement that we avoid all such, and simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as possible, to induce people to give them one trial, which so proves their value that they will never use anything else.'

The remedy so favorably noticed in all the papers, religious or secular, is having a large sale, and is supplanting all other medicines. There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of Hop Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability in compounding a medicine whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation.

DID SHE DIE?

'No! She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years, the doctors doing her no good; and at last was cured by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much about.'

'Indeed! indeed! How thankful we should be for that medicine.'

A DAUGHTER'S MISERY.

'Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery, from a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and nervous debility, under the care of the best physicians, who gave her disease various names, but no relief, and now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for years before using it.'—THE PARENTS.

FATHER IS GETTING WELL.

My daughters say:

'How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters. He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable, and we are so glad that he used your Bitters.—A LADY OF UTICA.

☞ None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

New Testimonials of Dennis' Remedies

"Your Blood Liver and Kidney Cure for me is all right. I will take the third bottle." MRS. G. S. MOORE, Smethport. Price $1.

Mrs. Davidson, of Eldred, says: "Your Great Blood and Liver Cure is curing my hands by using your Balm of Gilead Salve at the same time, of Salt Rheum."

Mrs. R. Middaugh, Duke Centre, Pa., says: "Your remedies are doing for me more than anything that I have ever used for general debility and kidney trouble." The Great American Panacea for all purposes required is claimed to be superior to all other pain killing agents, by all persons using it. Price 25 cents. Sold and manufactured by G. T. Dennis, Prentissvale, Pa. ☞ For sale by E. B. McCoy, Smethport, Pa.

ALBANI, though an American, does not like this country. In appearance off the stage she is quite a Gye.

In The Pilot House.

"Yes, sir; this kind of work obliges a man to keep sober as a judge. Of all men in the world, steamboat pilots and railroad engineers should let liquor alone. For on their clearness of sight and coolness of head depends the safety of life and property."

Keeping his hand on the wheel as he said this, Mr. A. Brockman, of No. 25 Silver street, Chicago, added: "Of course, some of 'em drink; but the sober ones have the best positions and the best pay. Yes, the work and exposure sometimes tells on us; but for my part, I find PARKER'S TONIC to be all the invigorant I need. I've got a bottle aboard here now; never go on a trip without it. When I haven't any appetite, or am in any way out of sorts, it sets me up in no time. If drinking men would use the Tonic it would help 'em to break off. (No, that isn't a light-house; it's a star, low down near the water.) As I was saying, the Tonic is new life bottled up. You see that flag-staff? Well, with a bottle of PARKER'S TONIC in the locker I can keep malaria as far from me as that, all the time. My wife has used it for three years for summer complaints and colic, and as an invigorant, when she's tired out from overwork. She says the Tonic is a daisy. Good-bye! Don't break your neck going below."

This preparation which has been known as PARKER'S GINGER TONIC will hereafter be called simply PARKER'S TONIC. This change has been rendered necessary by substitutes imposed upon their customers by unprincipled dealers, and as ginger is really an unimportant flavoring ingredient, we drop the misleading word.

There is no change, however, in the preparation itself, and all bottles remaining in the hands of dealers, wrapped under the name of PARKER'S GINGER TONIC, contain the genuine medicine if the signature of HISCOX & Co. is at the bottom of outside wrapper.

Drunkenness, or the Liquor Habit, can be cured by administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effects result from its administration. Cures guaranteed. Circulars and testimonials sent free. Address, GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 185 Race street, Cincinnati, O.

THE temperance people of the sixteenth congressional district have nominated Peter Findlay, of Bradford, for congress and Orville S. Kemble, of Osceola, for state senator. The prohibitionists of this county will probably call a convention soon and nominate a county ticket. This would please the democrats wonderfully, as they are deeply interested in the temperance movement just now.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

Henry & Johnson's Arnica and Oil Liniment, for external use is equally good. For sale at A. B. Armstrong's.

WHITE Pine Petroleum Hoof Ointment for hard and feverish hoofs. Sold by W. T. Callar. Price 35 cts.

AND let every one know the benefits to be derived from the use of Parmelee's Blood Purifier. It thoroughly cleanses the system from all humors. It is a sure cure for Scrofula, Erysipelas, Chronic Sores, Tumors, Salt Rheum, and all diseases indicating an impure condition of the blood. Price $1.00 per bottle. Sold by Armstrong and McCoy.

GILLAM, of *Puck*, though born in England, denies that he is an Englishman.

YOU have tried everything for your Heart Disease? No, sir. Allow me to show you Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator, been in market 30 years, great many testimonials from its use. Only $1 per bottle at druggists.

IT is said Chairman Jones promises to turn on the spigot and let $100,000 run out of his own keg into the campaign fund.

I WAS afflicted for twenty years with Hay-Fever. I used Ely's Cream Balm with favorable results, and can recommend it to all.—ROBERT W. TOWNLEY, (ex Mayor) Elizabeth, N. J.

JULY is now sorry it took off its overcoat.

AN angel of mercy, is what mothers call Shedd's Excelsior Cough Syrup when children have the croup.

To kick is human, but to keep kicking, Pittsburgherish.

WHY will you suffer with sick-headache when a bottle of Shedd's Little Mandrake Pills will cure you.

LIEUTENANT GREELY is to be promoted to a Coloneley in the Signal Corps.

BAROSMA.—Women need it! It regulates the female functions, relieves painful menstruation, and sickness, and can never do any harm. Prepared by E. K. Thompson, Titusville, Pa.

AND now the festive fishing club jerks the cork out of the bottle in numerous directions.

H. W. WHITE, Kansas City, writes: "I consider Joseph's Oil one of the best family medicines I ever had in my house. It will cure most everything." At druggists.

REMARKED by R. C. Joiner, of Allen P. O., Hillsdale Co., Mich.: "Nothing gave my rheumatism such quick relief as Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.—believe it infallible for rheumatics."

McKean County Miner

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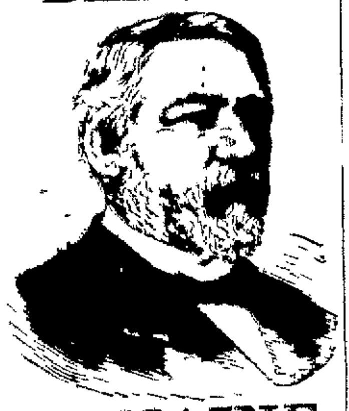
BLAINE



OF MAINE.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET

FOR PRESIDENT
JAMES G. BLAINE, OF MAINE.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN A. LOGAN, OF ILLINOIS.

STATE.

[illegible]

[illegible] CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

FOR CONGRESS
HON. W. W. BROWN [illegible]

[illegible] SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

FOR SENATOR
HON. LEWIS EMERY JR. [illegible]

COUNTY.

[illegible]

REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE.

[illegible]

THE Philadelphia Press remarks that Maine has made a new record but that Thomas A. Hendricks old [illegible] to him. [illegible]

DEMOCRATIC journals seem to lay great stress on the alleged fact that "Blaine was a Know-nothing in 1854-5 [illegible] rather than being an ardent [illegible] of traitors and rebels from [illegible] Democrats [illegible] than [illegible] their eyes." Happy Mr [illegible]

CONGRESSMAN J. WARREN KEIFER has been [illegible] for a renomination [illegible] In the [illegible] county last Sat[urday] [illegible] a word in his own [illegible] Nobody is sorry [illegible] He is said to have spent an enormous amount of money to secure the nomination and is reported as being greatly cast down. That ends his political existence. He shouldn't have gone to [illegible]

THE democrats seem to think that because a man said and did a certain thing thirty years ago, he must perforce do and say the same thing next year notwithstanding his whole life since has given the lie to the assumption. They forget that their argument cuts both ways. Only twenty years ago a [illegible] man sympathized with treason to his government and with rebels against it therefore he continues and will continue to do so. The conclusion is beware of such. Know-nothingism is preferable to treason.

THE Reporter remarked last week that "St John and Daniel will poll a good vote in McKean county. Some claim as high as five hundred." The very evident complacency with which the announcement is made is another admission of the fact that the only effect of the prohibition movement this year (if effect it shall have at all) will be to elevate to power a party which, so far from being in sympathy with it, was never known to be in favor of prohibiting anything but republicanism, the tariff and the surplus in the national treasury. It will never help the nice temperance people to prohibit whisky, and that's certain.

ENGLAND'S CANDIDATE.

Taking the general tone of the English press as an indication, it is very clear that the sympathies of that country are strongly in favor of Cleveland's election. *He is England's candidate.* She strongly desires a reduction of our protective tariff, which is a strong argument against such reduction for whatever is likely to most please her is least likely to do the United States any good. Another thing is clearly apparent which is that England fears the effect of Blaine's election on her relations with the Irish, who are giving her a deal of trouble and anxiety. The MINER does not believe in urging the election of any candidate for any but purely American reasons, but yet it recognizes the fact that England's treatment of Ireland and the Irish is playing a very important part in the present campaign and will exert a mighty influence on the final choice. England opposes Blaine and favors Cleveland. For that very reason the Irish American voter will very naturally take an opposite course. In fact we cannot see how any self respecting Irishman who is loyal to his love for the green sod of his native isle can do otherwise.

Here to appended are a few extracts from some of the leading London papers, indicating pretty accurately in which direction the wind blows over there. Let our Irish friends scan them carefully.

Unless all observers are mistaken and all the signs misleading, Governor Cleveland who was yesterday nominated as democratic candidate by the party convention at Chicago will be elected president of the American republic in November. The republicans have split their party by selecting Mr Blaine and the attempt to curry favor with the Irish by printing as republican campaign documents every expression of English opinion adverse to the great American Jingo has been so barefaced as to provoke a reaction. The Americans do not want to have a president sent to Washington by the men who send dynamite to London.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The nomination of Governor Cleveland as democratic candidate for the presidency is a heavy defeat for Tammany Hall and the Irish party. The democrats may be congratulated on having made a wise choice and there seems every probability at present of their carrying the presidency. From an outside point of view Governor Cleveland is somewhat to be preferred to Mr Blaine. The latter has Irish and filibustering leanings, and is a more strongly protectionist than his rival.—London *Globe.*

Mr Blaine's conduct when he was secretary of state was not such as to lead us to desire his accession to power. The democrats on the contrary appear to have chosen a candidate with a good record whose nomination is sure to secure the support of many who have hitherto been staunch supporters of the republican party.—London *Echo.*

The republican candidate is a strong protectionist in which respect he is in full accord with the great bulk of the American people. Moreover he is a champion of the movement looking toward a revival of the American shipping * * * If the election of Mr Blaine, the leading American protectionist to the presidency is to be the signal of a revival of American shipping the outlook for our merchant navy becomes the reverse of hopeful.—London *Shipping World.*

Mr Blaine is identified with a for[illegible] and rash. Even now the organs which support him promise that Spain will be frightened and England overawed if he is placed at the helm of affairs. These pledges and the previous reputation of the candidate will probably secure the Irish vote for the republican party in many states, notably in New York, where Gov. Cleveland has done himself undying honor by resisting the Hibernian ring. Such a fact in itself will suffice to distinguish the contest from preceding elections, for the Irish element in the Empire City is tainted with the worst vices of American politics, and its hostility to the democratic candidate against the traditions of the party and of the race is a certificate of merit that will draw to Gov. Cleveland the support without party distinction of many honest men.—London *Telegraph.*

A more satisfactory result than the choice of Cleveland could hardly be hoped. Should the Americans prefer Blaine it will be because the country is afraid that a party that has been so long out of power would be too greedy for the spoils of office.—London *Standard.*

Cleveland's nomination by the democratic party is the sign of the outcropping of a new spirit in politics. His election would reflect great credit on America. America's foreign relations will be safer in Mr Cleveland's hands than in those of Mr Blaine. As president Mr Cleveland would cultivate quietude abroad and peace at home.—London *Daily News.*

With the nomination of Cleveland American politics will be taken out of the party rut. The Irish American frenzied hatred of Cleveland is the best certificate obtainable for his election. It is the reason he should merit the support of all true Americans.—London *Telegraph.*

CLEVELAND AND NEW YORK.

Governor Cleveland was nominated for president partially because he had been elected by such an overwhelming majority that it was believed that he was popular in the same degree. Now what are the facts about that election? Cleveland had 158,000 majority over his republican opponent Folger. With all that he received only 185 votes more than Hancock did two years before and yet Garfield carried the state by 21,000. What does that prove? It proves that instead of his being elected directly by republican votes, the immense number of 213,000 republicans stood away from the polls and allowed that apparently tremendous majority to roll up purely by default, or if any considerable number of republicans did vote for him a corresponding number of democrats did not vote at all. To assert, that over 100,000 republicans voted for him then and will do so again is to argue an ignorance of the fact just stated.

Instead, therefore, if Cleveland's majority in New York next time being anything like what it was the first, he will not receive as large a vote as did Hancock. The anti-monopolists all flocked to his support for governor. He will lose that vote. The Irish democrats then supported him to a man. They will not do it again. The various labor elements were united in his favor at that time. This time they will look for another candidate. Then again, thousands of democrats and former supporters of no particular class, all over the state, disgusted with the uncontradicted exposures of the rottenness of his private life, will either not vote at all or vote against him. It is true there is the discontented, so-called independent republican contingent, the strength of which it is yet impossible to estimate which will register in his favor, but his accessions from that source will fall far short of his losses in the ranks we have designated. What hope then is there for his receiving even as large a vote as Hancock's? We can see none at all and the faint chance he may have ever had is growing dimmer and dimmer every day.

BLAINE AND THE VETERANS.

W. U. Hensel, chairman of the democratic state committee has started a campaign paper called the *Post* and publishes it in Philadelphia and Lancaster. From its first issue this squib is clipped:

Why Veterans Should Support Blaine. A republican contemporary starts off to explain "Why?" Because he hired a substitute to go to the army for him and when the rascal was sent to jail Blaine never even sent a man to do his fighting.

Admitting that Blaine's substitute was sent to jail neither Cleveland nor Hendricks furnished substitutes to go to jail or anywhere else for them. Cleveland was 24 years old in 1861 but he didn't fancy fighting for the union he would now like to govern—but never will. Hendricks history during the war is too well known. Blaine could not be spared to go as a soldier in the field. He was needed in congress just then to prevent Hendricks, Cleveland *et al.* from undoing, and destroying, all that the brave union soldiers were at that moment spilling their blood and laying down their lives to accomplish. They did not accomplish their purpose and now these two democratic worthies would like to enjoy the fruits of their victory but they can't.

THAT LETTER.

A *Press* reporter said last Friday that he was assured on good authority that Governor Cleveland's letter of acceptance was not then in existence even in the form of a draft. He said: "The governor has his ideas formulated, but up to last night he had not taken up a pen to express them on paper. He will buckle to the work of composition from this time forth and the letter will be given to the public before Aug. 8. After its publication Gov. Cleveland will take a vacation for two weeks." If Governor Cleveland succeeds in making such a letter as shall assure him a seat in the presidential chair he will be mighty glad to unbuckle and will need a much longer vacation than two weeks for it will be the mightiest effort of his or any other man's longest life. Let's see—the 7th. That's to-morrow. The letter is due to-day—the last day before the 8th. Wonder if this tremendous letter will contain anything about Maria Halpin and Bachelor Cleveland's son? If he would buckle to the [illegible] ugly blotch upon it he would relieve his friends of a terrible load of anxiety and mortification.

[illegible] CLEVELAND'S [illegible] reform is [illegible]

INDICATIONS point to an almost solid Swedish vote for Blaine and Logan in the Northwest. The editor of one of the Swedish organs in Chicago says that he knows of seven Swedes only in that city who will vote for Cleveland.

OUR democratic contemporaries are in a bad humor because the rottenness of Governor Cleveland's life has been exposed in all its hideous nakedness. The *Democrat* calls the publication a tissue of falsehoods, while the *Reporter* with a little greater exhibition of ill nature growls at the filthy lie and at the liar who was employed to do the dirty work. Softly, softly, gentlemen. The ghost has been raised and will not be laid by any such ejaculations or objurgations. Try something better. Try proving the story to be false and thus save your candidate from the honest scorn of every man and woman who entertain the least respect for the purity of society.

THE republican congressional convention, held at Warren Pa., after a session of nearly three weeks duration adjourned last Friday after nominating Hon. C. W. Mackey of Venango. The deadlock was broken by the withdrawal of Hon. C. W. Stone of Warren county. This action on the part of Mr Stone is highly commendable and will inure to his benefit in the future. The nominee Mr Mackey will make a strong candidate and is justly entitled to the nomination as this is the fourth time he has been before the people in convention, and each time heretofore has withdrawn in favor of some one whom he thought was more entitled to the nomination than himself.

CLEVELAND is now struggling with his letter of acceptance and is beginning to discover that he has a herculean task before him. He is a free trader at heart but will not be permitted to open his mouth upon that question because the party is so divided and torn up on it that an expression on that subject would precipitate a split. He must handle the currency question very delicately bearing in mind all the time that Mr Hendricks his associate on the ticket, was a greenback inflationist, and that many of his followers were idolatrous worshipers of the rag baby. He must draw it mild on our foreign policy for fear he will stop the flow of British gold pledged for his support. He must be coy in his praise of the union soldiers, as they were ignored in the make up of the ticket, and besides he might thereby offend the strongest allies of democracy—the southern brigadiers. In short there is little left for the democratic candidate but to dodge and straddle on the leading questions of the day.—*Franklin Repository.*

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 1, 1884.

This year, which will be noted as one of immense majorities for republican tickets throughout the entire north, will also be noted for its immense grain crops. Providence seems to have joined hands with the republicans in bestowing its greatest gifts with a lavish hand upon the masses of the people. With the exception of a few small sections of territory in central Nebraska, where hail has damaged the crop somewhat, the corn crop is looking splendid all through the states of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska. Through almost that entire section the corn is in tassel though it seems to be more advanced the farther west it is grown. The wheat and oat crops are cut but occasionally a field is passed where the shocks are standing out and it would gladden the eyes of our McKean farmers to see how thick they covered the ground. A very intelligent farmer came into the car I was in soon after entering Nebraska. I engaged with him in conversation in reference to farm products &c. and he informed me that the wheat, oat and corn crops of Nebraska this year would exceed those of any recent year. He also said that the same crops were equally as good in Kansas.

But men can hardly find time to talk about their crops, their cattle or mining interests now. Everybody is talking politics. In all the distance from Salamanca to Denver when two or more men were thrown together I heard nothing but political questions or the merits and demerits of candidates discussed. The democrats are becoming desperate over the reports affecting Cleveland's moral character. The Chicago *Tribune*, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*, the Omaha *Republican*, the *Tribune* and *Republican* of this city and in fact all the leading republican papers of the west have published most if not all the statements made on this subject by the Buffalo *Evening Telegraph*. On Wednesday morning of this week the Chicago *Tribune* published a letter from Rev. Geo. H. Ball pastor of the Hudson street Baptist church of Buffalo. In that letter he says: "I had carefully investigated the case and found the evidence of Cleveland's guilt overwhelming." He also says that the editor of the Buffalo *Telegraph* is a christian gentleman who would not knowingly publish an untruth. He closes his letter with these words which are well to be heeded by every citizen of moral instincts: "The case is now in the political arena yet it is primarily a moral one. Every good man and pure woman is interested to have a bachelor of bad habits kept out of our national mansion. Mormonism is odious but free love far more odious. Our president should be personally pure as well as politically sound."

In the same issue of the *Tribune* appeared the following letter from the pen of one of the most eminent divines of the Presbyterian church of this country. These letters may have appeared in the MINER of this week but they are of sufficient importance to warrant a second reading:

BUFFALO, N. Y. [illegible]

To the Editor of the *Tribune*: [illegible]

S. S. MITCHELL,
Pastor First Presbyterian Church, Buffalo.

In coming out of Chicago I heard what sounded like an exceedingly animated discussion going on in the smoking room attached to the sleeper in which I had taken a berth. I naturally drifted in that direction. I found a big mouthed strong lunged individual who had all the symptoms of a democrat blowing off considerable surplus gas as to Mr Blaine's thieving propensities and the enormous fortune he had made on a small salary. It was a little tough for the writer of this to keep his mouth closed under such circumstances and finally when forbearance ceased to be a virtue he waded in. It is not worth while to express the opinion in this place as to which got the better of the argument but it closed with a sort of mutual agreement. My opponent stated that we might take the d——d Irish and do what we could with them; that they, the democrats, didn't want them any longer. They preferred, hereafter to associate with the respectable portion of the republican party which was coming over to them in large numbers. He insisted that all the free-trade republicans would vote for Cleveland which would more than compensate for their loss among the laboring men of the country. I entirely agreed with him that they would capture the free trade dudes of New York and Boston and hoped they had gone to stay. I insisted that their place was in the ranks of the only party in this country whose adherents by a large majority were free-traders. The republicans were glad to fill up their ranks made vacant by the withdrawal of these people with the laboring men of the country. We believed we would gain ten laboring men to every dude who left us. This wound up the confab. We shook hands and parted for the night and probably forever. In the morning I learned from a fellow passenger that this man was a prominent democratic politician who lived at or near Galena, Ill. He did not remember his name. From this little episode I come to the conclusion that western democrats were more apt to speak their minds than those, at least, who reside in McKean county.

L. ROGERS.

THE Harper Brothers found out that Blaine was a bad man as soon as they discovered that Blaine would not let them print his book. This is the entire secret of the opposition of Harpers *Weekly* and George William Curtis to Blaine. It is now shown that they oppose Blaine, not on political grounds, but solely out of spite and pure malice against him because he would not let them publish his book when he had promised it to another firm. The following is a letter written over the signature of J. W. Harper Jr., head of the firm of Harper Brothers to a friend of Blaine's in 1883:

With the instinct of a publisher, accustomed to deal with the people rather than with privileged classes I recognize the fact that there is no man living more closely in sympathy with the people than Mr Blaine. I keep not an untrained finger on the popular pulse which in our vigorous American life is generally healthy and I am sure that it beats strongly in admiration and affection for a man who has been absolutely fearless in his patriotism. Mr Weed's reminiscences will be interesting as the record of an acute observer but I am sure that Mr Blaine's narrative will hold the American people because it will be human—real flesh and blood: the record not of a Machiavellian observer but of an active participator, a brave fighter and a gallant leader in the most critical events of our nation's history.

So when it comes quite convenient to you I wish you would give Mr Blaine to understand that while the doors of Franklin square always stand wide open to "them literary fellers," such as scholars and poets and novelists and essayists and travelers, the proprietors generally go down to the sidewalk to welcome the historian of his own time and with uncovered heads reverently help him to unload the manuscript from his triumphal car on the elevated railroad. Please intimate all this to Mr Blaine. You know how to do so gracefully and effectively.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

INQUIRIES among the horse car drivers and conductors in Chicago show that at least 90 per cent of them will vote against Cleveland. The latter's unpopularity is based on his veto of the bill shortening the hours of street car men in New York.

WITH the existing feeling against Governor Cleveland among the anti-monopolists and working men, Butler's continuance in the field will certainly be fraught with great peril to the democrats.—Brooklyn *Eagle*, Dem.

THE tail of the democratic ticket is only strong with people of weak memories. Few public men have a worse political record to loyal American citizens than Mr Hendricks. He is what the democratic platform calls "a reminiscence."—(Phila *Bulletin.*)

SENATOR CARLISLE'S arrival from Chicago at his home in Covington Ky was the signal for the formation of a Blaine and Logan club from the working men in the rolling mill near his residence. The club began with 210 members 150 of whom have always voted the democratic ticket.

UNFORTUNATELY for the democratic party it has the present support and countenance of the New York *Evening Post*, formerly a splendid journal under the immediate inspiration of that gigantic American William Cullen Bryant, latterly an inferior representation of political dilettantism.—New Orleans *Picayune* (Dem).

THE Wall street alarmists have been doing their best to get up another scare among moneyed people based upon the financial troubles at Indianapolis and other points in the west, but unsuccessfully. The banks in New York are letting out their funds more freely and the situation generally is one of increasing ease.—Pittsburg *Telegraph.*

OUR own view has been decided that there is no [illegible] in the democratic platform, but we do not like to be told by a man so eminent and so candid as Mr Hurd that we are totally in error upon such a position and that the very phraseology which has seemed to us to maintain the doctrine of protection is after all only another formula of free trade.—New York *Sun.*

A LADY in Florida has presented General Logan with a beautiful and immense eagle mounted in the highest style of the taxidermist's art. Tied by a ribbon around the neck is a card bearing the following words:

The eagle's first [illegible]
And [illegible]
[illegible]
He [illegible]

THE letter of Mr Blaine is conspicuously in contrast with the Democratic position. Its clear, frank and vivid statements of the pending issues leaves nothing unsaid or to be misunderstood. It shows that the party is in harmony with itself in the declarations of the convention and its nominee. His letter is an excellent document for circulation as giving a clear idea to the country of what Republican purposes are.—(Harrisburg *Tel.*)

IT makes little or no difference now what the mugwumps may do or whether they are a few thousands less or more. Blaine's letter sets the true issues so plainly before the people that neither disgruntled and disappointed political dyspeptics or the buzzards of defamation can effect the result. It is what Blaine advocates that the democrats oppose and the people will take care it shall not be imperilled by his defeat. He is as strong as the uprighteousness of his cause, and that is invincible.—Harrisburg *Telegram.*

QUITE a number of young men of elegant leisure and hot house culture have acquired foreign ideas and are inclined to ape foreign manners. These men have no patience with a party which is controlled by the common people. On the other hand a large number of men who are known as the wage classes have come to see that the position of the republican party on the tariff and like issues is in harmony with their interests and, consequently they are breaking up old party associations and will vote with the republicans this year. This is the report which comes from the workshops of Massachusetts. No day passes that we do no hear of scores of such changes.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN had even less of a record than Governor Cleveland has when he was taken up for the presidency.—Boston *Herald.* Mr Lincoln had served in Congress and had been prominent in affairs many years before he was nominated for president. Mr Cleveland was never in congress, and there is no record of even a speech made by him upon national topics. Mr Lincoln's debate with Stephen A. Douglas showed that he was both a statesman and an orator, and the political principles he enunciated in the discussion with Douglas were embodied in the very first platform adopted by his party. He had convictions—Cleveland has none; Lincoln was a great man before he became president—Cleveland can never be a great man, though elected time and again to the office.—Troy *Times* (Rep.)

A SOUTHERN BOLT TO BLAINE.

Unwilling to Support the Democratic Free Trade Platform.

For thirty years the editor of the *Southron* has been an unswerving democrat. He has never voted or advocated a republican ticket during that period. So rock ribbed has been his democracy that he was one of seven who voted Breckenridge and Lane in his county in the memorable canvass of 1860, all the other democrats voting for Douglas. More than this cannot be said to prove his devotion to the principles of old time democracy.

For these reasons it is not without regret that he finds himself driven to the necessity of severing his connection with the present so-called democratic organization. It has however become his duty, as a patriot and intelligent citizen of this glorious commonwealth to chant his solemn requiem over the corpse of democracy. The truth is the democratic party has ceased to exist. It formerly had principles and policy. It now has neither. In the north it has degenerated into a heterogeneous and hungry crew of irresponsible place hunters, with a few good men who are conspicuous because they are lonely and on whose garments is the unsavory odor of corrupt associations.

In the south the party partially exists because of a sentiment far more honorable but not less disastrous to orderly government. At the head of its columns still gleams in democratic fancy, the red cross battle flag of the confederacy. Its tradition is an inspiration to the gallant spirits that rallied to its alignment in the shock of war against the union. It will make the south solid against the government which overcame it, until time, in his progressive course shall heal old wounds and obliterate these memories. This is our deliberate judgment after nearly fourteen years intimate association with her people. The union men of the south so far as we know are republicans without exception. The editor of the *Southron* is a union man. He is an American.

For some time we have been hoping—almost against hope—that the democratic convention which has just adjourned at Chicago would offer an opportunity for the renewal of our fealty to the party with which we have acted during rather an animated existence of many years. That hope was vain. The platform adopted by that convention was a free trade platform. A platform which is contemplated with delight by Hurd and Hewitt, Watterson and Carlisle, and the Cobden club. A platform deadly to the interests of the working classes. A platform that would reduce the wages of American labor to the British standard, drive the products of our factories from the market and force this proud nation to the condition of Ireland where once prosperous industries are marked only by ruins and where the half starved ragged laborer begs vainly for his daily bread—that the factory lords of Manchester and the merchant princes of London may fatten and thrive.

Tariff for revenue only crushed a good man weighing 200 pounds and this year a tariff for public purposes exclusively will crush a 250 pounder not quite so good. To our warm old mossback contemporaries our most deferential salutations. To all the world justice. To enemies charity. To friends, gratitude. To Blaine and Logan success.

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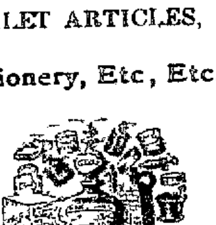

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NEW MILK ROUTE!

Pure, Fresh and Rich Milk.

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Wm. Ramer.

Smethport, Pa., Jan' 2, 1883.—tf.

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☞ Give her a call before purchasing. Don't forget the place: DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE (next door to Young's store.)

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CARRIAGES,
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None but good material used. All work warranted and prices reasonable. Give me a call and you will go away well pleased.

SHOP ON MECHANIC STREET

W. H. Wetenhall.

SMETHPORT March 10, 1881.—v1.

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No other tailor in the oil region gives the same class of work and same quality cloth and trimmings for the amount of money. No tailor in the world can give better fits, and I will sell suits from $20.00 up and pants from $6 00 up.

P. S.—I will remain for the coming year at my store on Washington street. This will make my expenses much less and enable me to give my customers better bargains than ever. EVERYTHING STRICTLY CASH.

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DEALER IN

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

Having employed a first-class Watchmaker and Engraver, I am now prepared to do all of such work as belongs to the trade. All work warranted. I have also on hand a fine assortment of

Clothing, and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Main Street, SMETHPORT, PA.

McKean County Miner

Smethport, Pa., August 8, 1884.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The label on your paper shows the time to which it is paid.

If you want the address of your paper changed, give the old address as well as the new one.

If you want your paper stopped, pay arrearages, otherwise you will continue liable if the paper is sent to you whether you take it from the office or not.

If you do not get the paper regularly let us know. We send every man's paper every week, and are unable to with the mails when not received.

TAKE IT.

The MINER will be furnished to subscribers from this date to January 1, 1885, for FIFTY CENTS. Every republican in McKean county should take it. Will the readers of this paper call the attention of their republican friends to this offer.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Pass the butter gently, Mabel,
Shove it lightly through the air;
In the corner of the dish, love,
You will find a nut brown hair.
What fond memories it awakens
Of the days ere we were wed,
When upon my fine coat collar
Oft was laid your little head.
Lovingly I stroked those tresses,
In the happy days gone by,
Now I strike them every meal time
In the butter or the pie!

The rink was crowded last Tuesday night.

Look out for warm weather this month.

Port Allegany is now a money order postoffice.

"Hen" parties are all the rage at present in that place.

Champion roller skaters are almost as thick as candidates.

It has been a long time since the fire alarm has been sounded.

The Catholic church will hold its annual fair in September.

It is rumored that a new livery stable will be started in this place soon.

The streets present a very lively appearance these pleasant evenings.

Subscription lists for various charities are flying thick around town.

Meeting of the Central Blaine and Logan club at Backus' hall to-night.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has been very ill at his residence at Peekskill.

Quite a number of our citizens have urgent business in Buffalo this week.

Blaine has returned from the seashore to his home in Augusta, Maine.

A number of Smethport ladies will start for Chautauqua lake next week.

There are over eight thousand of Pennsylvania's soldiers in camp at Gettysburg.

Eight or ten couples of young people from Eldred visited the rink last Tuesday night.

Port Allegany has a dramatic club composed of some of her most prominent citizens.

There will be a Blaine and Logan club organized at Turtle Point to-morrow evening.

The corner-stone of the Bartholdi statue was laid with great ceremony last Tuesday.

From every part of the state come reports of large and enthusiastic Irish-American Blaine and Logan meetings.

Maud S. trotted a full mile without a break last Saturday at Cleveland, Ohio, in 2:09¾, beating Jay-Eye-See's best record of 2:10.

The Buffalo races and Barnum's show at Olean and Bradford were the attractions that drew a good many out of town this week.

The democratic county convention is called for September 9. The bars will now order an extra stock of liquids and smaller sized glasses.

The independent mugwump boom appears to have lost its soul. It is flatter than a glass of champagne that has stood over night in a warm room.

The borough council has at last decided that some new walks were badly needed, and they are now serving notices on property owners in a wholesale manner.

C. W. McCune, proprietor of the Buffalo *Courier*, states that the story of Cleveland's immorality will be met in time. The public anxiously await the denial.

The *Republican Advocate* is the name of a bright, newsy sheet just started at Wellsboro, this state. The paper is well edited, and has our best wishes of success.

The junior base ball club of this place will cross bats with the juvenile club of Bradford to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon. The boys promise to make this an interesting game and not let Bradford walk off with the laurels.

The president of the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia railroad company, says there is no truth in the report that the road will go into the hands of a receiver. An elaborate circular is issued by the officers of the company showing its financial status.

The contract for building the two new school houses in Keating township, one at Bonfell and the other at Wrights, was let last Saturday to Lyman & Corwin of this place. The contract price for both was $955, and are to be finished Sept. 15.

It may be an item of interest to some to know that one dollar bills will soon be more plentiful. We hope it won't be long, for we hate to go around with our pockets loaded down with silver as we have been forced to do for some time past, on account of the lack of bills.

There will be a musical recital at the opera house next Monday evening, given by Prof. E. Willard Georgia, of Boston, Mass., and Master Willie G. Egbert, of Syracuse university. The press speak very highly of this entertainment, and especially of Master Willie, the violinist.

Hughes of the *Reporter*, evidently does not like to acknowledge that there is as flourishing a Blaine and Logan club in his own town as there is in the county. Never mind, Hughes, it is not any worse there than it is all over the country. Everybody is going to vote for Blaine and Logan.

Dr. O'Donnell, of San Francisco, is in the east with two lepers which he is very desirous of exhibiting. In this progressive age it will not be many years before the "fat woman" and "Circassian girl" must go, and nothing will satisfy the public but lepers, small-pox patients or some such attraction, and no show will draw without them.

James Howell, president of Bradford typographical union, and Secretary Gessner, of the Pittsburg glass blowers' union, were in town Monday looking after the interests of the glass blowers who are now in jail for being implicated in the strike at Bradford last week. They think they will be able to get four of them out in a short time.

St. Luke's Church.

Divine services on Sunday at 8 a. m. (holy communion), at 10:30 a. m. and at 3 p. m. The offerings will be for diocesan missions.

Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rev. R. C. Grames, pastor of Clinton street, M. E. Church, Lockport, N. Y., will preach at the union services next Sunday morning and evening. All are invited.

Baptist Church.

Rev. F. H. Gates will preach at the Gallup school house in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Baptist Sunday school in the basement of the M. E. church at 12 o'clock.

Go to D. C. Youngs' to purchase your clothing and take advantage of his great reduction in prices that he has made in order to make room for his fall stock.

Never Heard of Him.

Hendricks never heard of Cleveland till two years ago, and never saw him till last week.—*Cattaraugus Union (dem.)*

That is what is the trouble with everybody else. And you will hear less of him after next November. Just now the democrats are hearing too much about him—and his record.

Don't fail to attend McCafferty's auction sale of Texas horses at Port Allegany, on Saturday next. An entire car load of twenty five head will be sold to the highest bidder, regardless of cost.

Donation.

Rev. A. Bronson, of Farmers' Valley, has been the faithful and respected pastor of the United Brethren church there for four years. The conference year draws to a close and it is not expected that he will be returned to the people. His friends, therefore, propose to make him a generous donation Wednesday evening, August 13. A tent will be pitched in the immediate vicinity of the meeting house where refreshments will be served. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

A FREE exhibition of lassoing a horse running at full speed, will be given at the auction sale of Texas horses at Port Allegany to-morrow, Aug. 9th.

DIED.

BARRETT.—At Smethport, Pa., August 2, 1884, of cerebro spinal meningitis, Willie Edwin, infant son of Cyrus and Mary Barrett, aged 9 months and 21 days.

The bereaved family return their sincere thanks to friends and neighbors, attending physician, officiating clergyman, the several singers and all others who assisted in any way during the fatal illness and funeral rites of their deceased child. Their prayer is that none of those may want for the same kind offices under like afflictive circumstances.

MISS E. CARSON is offering for the next 20 days her large stock of millinery at cost, to make room for her fall stock.

Blaze at Emporium.

Last Saturday afternoon Emporium was visited by a fire that very nearly wiped out the business portion of the town. The entire block between Broad and Walnut streets was laid in ashes. The Renovo fire department was telegraphed for and made the run of forty-six miles in fifty minutes. The principal losers are M. M. Larrabee, books and stationery; Mrs. White's photograph gallery; H. J. Sassman, residence and grocery; the Hogan block; T. Gallagher's block; Heilman, drug store; Grimshaw, boarding house; Edgcomb, Douglas & Co., dry goods and groceries; Geo. Walker's block, and numerous law offices and other business houses. The loss amounts to about $150,000, with a very light insurance.

CALL on Mrs. Nash and get a hat at your own price.

Coincidences.

"James Gillespie Blaine and John Alexander Logan just fill the bill, if coincidences amount to anything. The letters of their names just equal the number of states in the union—thirty-eight. There are six letters in Blaine's surname, and he was nominated on the sixth day of the sixth month of the year, the day (Friday) also having six letters. He will receive the six electoral votes of his state, and when elected, will be the sixth president with the name of James. John A. Logan would make the sixth vice-president bearing the name of John. A further coincidence to be noted is the fact that Blaine and Logan were nominated in the fourth city of the union, and will be elected on the 4th of November and inaugurated on the 4th of March."

MILLINERY goods sold at panic prices at Miss Carson's.

They Were True.

EDITOR MINER.—In the *Reporter* of last week Brother Hughes says: "The Port Allegany letter to the MINER of the 25th ult. is laughable to those who know the facts in the case," intimating that the statements made by the writer were false. They were true in every particular, and Hughes knows them to be true; but he is so given to publishing false statements, and sticking to them, that fair treatment can hardly be expected of him. The fact is that he and some other democrats of the borough feel very sore over the prospects of having the usual democratic majority in this "democratic stronghold" so materially reduced. He will find that here in Port Allegany the power of the Blaine and Logan club will be felt. Our club now numbers eighty-seven, and we are receiving new recruits every day. A beautiful Blaine and Logan streamer floats over the postoffice. L.

Port Allegany, Aug. 5, 1884.

PERSONAL MENTION.

We would deem it a favor if those having friends visiting in this place would notify us by postal or by leaving a notice at this office.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Taylor visited the burg this week.

Miss Ethel Armstrong left for Lake Chautauqua to-day.

Robert H. Rose, Esq., is in Canada on professional business.

Geo. B. Knickerbocker, of New York, was in town this week.

S. W. Smith, Port Allegany's leading lawyer, was in town this week.

Mrs. W. H. Richmond, of Buffalo, is visiting friends and relatives in this place.

Miss Susie Palmer, of Salamanca, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. A. T. Palmer, in this place.

Mrs. C. C. VanDusen, of Union City, is the guest of Mrs. A. T. Palmer, of this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Sheridan Gorton are visiting at Mr. Gorton's old home in Friendship, N. Y.

Miss Minnie Davis, of Port Allegany, called on her friends in this place last Wednesday.

Mrs. V. Bryant and daughter, of Tarport, were visiting friends in town the first of the week.

Mrs. T. D. Nash arrived home from Harrisburg last week and has gone to work getting her store in readiness for her new stock of fall goods.

Mrs. Nash has just received the finest lot and greatest variety of ladies' and misses Jerseys ever brought to this place. Call and examine them.

THE BOROUGH COUNCIL.

A Large Amount of Important Business Transacted at Monday's Session.

The borough council at their meeting last Monday afternoon had a very lively session and transacted a large amount of important business.

The committee appointed at the last meeting to examine into and assess the damage done to the streets by the Smethport gas company in laying their gas main, reported the total amount of damage to the sluices, crossings and walks to be $44.10.

Five new hydrants will be placed on the proposed water main extension, two on Mechanic street and the other three on Green and cross streets. New nipples and caps will be placed on all the hydrants now in use, which will do away with the reducer now used in making hose connections.

H. M. Smith was appointed collector of the borough tax for this year.

The following new sidewalks were ordered built: A walk on the east side of Church street, from King to Green street; one on the north side of Green street, between Church and Washington streets; and new walks in front of squares Nos. 66, 88 and 89. Also the walks in front of D. C. Young's store on Main street, Richard Hussey's residence on Mechanic street and in front of Young & Newman's square on King street were ordered repaired. If these repairs are not made and the new walks built by the 1st of September, the council will take the matter in hand and build the walks themselves.

J. C. Backus, J. W. Brennan and W. D. Gallup were appointed a committee to codify the borough ordinances.

A petition signed by quite a number of citizens asking that Willow street, which is a continuation of Hill street from the iron bridge down the south side of Marvin creek, might be opened, was presented and the street ordered opened. The contract for grading this street was let to William Hamer for $180. There will probably be some litigation in the courts before this street is opened, as there is some question as to whether Mr. King, through whose land the street would pass for a short distance, ever dedicated it to the public. The council ordered the street opened in order to let the parties interested test the matter, as it would have to be done sooner or later.

Pat After MacGinness.

EDITOR MINER.—I noticed a small piece in your paper of last week stating that some person had been commenting on a short letter that I wrote for the MINER some time ago. This person calls himself "Hostetter MacGinness." Now, sir, don't you think he had taken a little of Hostetter's bitters when he wrote, or he is mad, perhaps, because I cannot or will not vote for Cleveland.

Well, Mr. MacGinness, there are several reasons why I, as well as thousands of Irishmen, will not vote for that immoral brute. The laboring class of New York city will not vote for him because he has refused to assent to measures intended to deliver the people from the clutches of the elevated railroad monopoly; that is one reason. Another reason is: the ex soldiers and members of the G. A. R. will not vote for Cleveland because he while mayor of Buffalo, vetoed an appropriation of $500 passed by the common council for the proper observance of Decoration day; and while as governor of New York he would not allow the G. A. R. to use the state muskets on certain days. Cleveland's fourth act was to veto a bill passed by the legislature allowing a gratuity to John Young, who lost an arm in the service, and while working in the capitol building at Albany by some accident he became a complete cripple.

Comrades, this is part of Cleveland's record. Now, Irishmen, will you support a man that is eulogized by the patriot press of England, or by the New York *Times*, the most bigoted journal that was ever published against Irish Catholics, or Harper's foul sheet? Will you hug the flames that would consume you? Will any Irishman vote for such a monster as the Buffalo *Evening Telegraph* depicts Cleveland to be? And this is the man that England bestows her eulogies on. Heaven forbid that a man with such a record should ever be allowed to disgrace the White House by his immorality!

Now, in conclusion, Mr. MacGinness, you can comment at your leisure, but come to the front with your name.

Do, Mr. MacGinness, you thick-headed dunce—
Don't criticise Pat—be honest for once.
You know that pure Irish blood runs in his veins,
Be honest and wise—vote for Logan and Blaine.

PATRICK ROWAN.

East Smethport, Pa. Aug. 4, 1884.

MRS. NASH has marked her dress goods down to cost. She has a good many fine patterns to select from and "first come, first served." These goods must be sold to make room for new stock, and if you want a bargain call at once.

Smethport's Noted Baseballists.

Conductor Stuby as a pitcher, does his work well, but is no good as a runner.

W. D. Gallup, one of our next county commissioners, as a third baseman, is "not up to snuff," but quite a batter.

But talk about right fielders! If R. L. Knapp, (the rink man) can't "get there" in all shapes, we miss our guess.

Hank Sartwell, alias The Buzzy, as a short stop, reminds an observer of Uncle James Hussy, as he was never known to catch or even stop a ball on any occasion.

Probably a more complete idiot in any part of the field, is Lin Chadwick, for he don't know enough to "come in" when the fellows on his side has got the opposite side out, and never pretends to help in any way to earn his "knock."

Speaking of scorers, all one wishes to see to make him laugh, is Ez Williams and Will Shoemaker, the two adepts. It is rumored that they "stand in" to count out the side that George Williams may be playing on, and which may account for George's regular string of defeats.

When you want to behold a perfect piece of machinery in the shape of a left fielder, you have only to gaze at Lawyer Milliken. He "goes" for a ball or two, (without catching them) and from that moment till a week passes, hobbles about like unto a poor old spavined canal horse.

The man that "takes the cake" as a general player is George Williams, of meat market notoriety. We say as a general player he has no equal, for he generally strikes out, generally manages to not be in position to stop a ball and generally leaves the field on the side of the defeated.

To see Hugh Brawley, with sleeves rolled "way up" standing on first base, entreating his "side" to "put somebody out," or telling the umpire "I know better, it's a fair out, I want my rights," is nearly killing to those not acquainted with him, but like rye, he has a chance to improve by age.

The most useless piece of human flesh that ever pretended to play second base is probably Chet King, and to see him stand with the ball in his hands, (which is invariably handed to him, as he can't catch at all) and let the runner by without making an effort to "tag" him is all one wants to see to put Chet down as a poor stick.

As an umpire, Lawyer Gorton does it in great style, and is very lively in his decisions. He will stand there, about six or eight feet "out of line," and then when he catches a glimpse of the ball after leaving the pitcher's hand, calls a "strike," when the chances are that the ball didn't come nearer than four or six feet of the plate, but then he calls so many "balls" on the pitcher (these are the ones that he don't see at all) that he makes an average umpire.

Hats at Your Own Price.

Mrs. Nash intends to close out her present stock of hats in order to make room for a new invoice of fall goods, and will give her customers a chance to get their hats for next to nothing. Call early, for as soon as you commence to give goods away they don't last long. This is the best offer in hats ever made to the ladies of Smethport and vicinity.

Gettysburg Encampment.

The encampment of the national guard of Pennsylvania on historic field of Gettysburg is a fine event in the history of the citizen soldiery of the state. The troops there assembled were reviewed by Gen. Sheridan on Wednesday and acquitted themselves in such a manner as to prove that in case a war should break out during Sheridan's generalship he will have something else on which to rely than utterly raw militiamen. McKean county bears an honorable part in the material army, represented as she is by a well disciplined company, as well as by Hon. W. W. Brown, who has spent a week there.

A FRESH car load of twenty-five first-class Texas horses will be sold at auction to the highest bidder at Port Allegany next Saturday, Aug 9th.

TOWANDA'S TERROR.

Arrest of "One-Fingered Sampson," Suspected of Murdering His Paramour's Husband.

For years J. Van Rensselaer Hagadorn, who, from his great strength and having but one finger on his right hand, is called the "One Fingered Sampson," has been the terror of the border counties around Towanda. He has served several terms in the penitentiary, and recently returned home from Auburn, where he was sentenced for seven years for attempting to kill the sheriff of Tioga county, a murderous assault on two citizens of Oswego, and for jail breaking. He is now lying in jail at Towanda charged with burglary under circumstances which have awakened suspicions that he may have been a participant in a few graver crimes.

A few months ago Hagadorn went to Springfield, to work at his trade, that of a stone mason. A worthless fellow named Jim Barrett lived there. Barrett had an attractive young wife, to whom Hagadorn took a great fancy. The two became intimate. Finally Barrett suddenly disappeared and it was said he had deserted his wife and gone west. Mrs. Barrett engaged to do housework for Fanning Cole, a widower, of Springfield who lived alone. Cole was known to keep large sums of money in his house. Two weeks ago he went away somewhere on business. When he returned he found his house had been ransacked, and besides other things $40 in money had been stolen. No one had seen Mrs. Barrett for some days, and Hagadorn was also missing. Officers were put on their track.

At Canton, Pa., where Fanny Davenport, the actress, lives, it was found Hagadorn and Mrs. Barrett had been married. Hagadorn was traced into the southern tier and found at Waverly. He had been spending money lavishly in that place for a day or two and was known to have spent $200 in one day. He said he had just married a rich widow. He was arrested by the Waverly officers after a severe struggle, shackled, chained and brought to Towanda. A revolver which was identified as the property of Fanning Cole was recovered at a place where Hagadorn had pawned it. Forty dollars in money was also recovered. The Barrett woman was subsequently found near Troy and taken into custody, but was discharged, there being no evidence upon which she could be held as an accomplice in the robbery. Grave doubts are now entertained as to Barrett's having gone west, many believing that he has been murdered.—*Lancaster Examiner.*

GREAT reduction in clothing at D. C. Youngs' store, to make room for a fall stock.

SEND money by American Express Co. money orders. Receipts given. Money refunded if orders are lost. Sold at all offices of the company. Payable at 6,500 places. Rates: To $5 5c.; $10 8c.; $20 10c.; $30 12c.; $40 15c.; $50 20c.

M. L. ARMSTRONG,
Agent for Company.

20-6m

For the Campaign.

The Philadelphia weekly *Press* will be sent by mail until after the November election for 25 cents. The daily *Press* for 50 cents per month.

—The Pennsylvania state firemen's association will hold their fifth annual convention at York, commencing Sept. 16 and remaining in session four days. The Smethport fire department will not be represented.

THE three outlets of disease are the bowels, the skin and the kidneys. Regulate their action with the best purifying tonic, Burdock Blood Bitters.

REMEMBER the great auction sale of Texas horses at Port Allegany next Saturday, Aug. 9th.

DO NOT forget that Miss Carson is selling off her large stock of millinery goods at an immense sacrifice. Call and be convinced.

THE Pittsburg *Commercial Gazette* declares that Cleveland's silence would stop a clock.

CLOTHING at greatly reduced prices at D. C. Youngs'.

A Queen's Opinion.

WHAT a peculiar feeling is experienced by Americans the first time they gaze on royalty. Here in this free country, where every citizen is a king and every mother a queen, a peep at royalty or titled princes and potentates does not come very often. Morbid curiosity often leads our citizens to act in a manner unbecoming their high estate. Peruna is fast making its way throughout the land and is becoming known. Everywhere that it is used by the sick and afflicted, it makes wonderful cures, and it is given all the praise for its good work.

J. H. Queen writes from Johnstown, W. Va., that he has been sorely afflicted for several years, but he was urged to try *Peruna*, which he did, and he now feels that he is about over his trouble, and considers it the greatest medicine in the world. He says he has to go or send a distance of fifteen miles to obtain *Peruna*, but it will repay for this. Ask for it at the nearest drug store.

B. D. AMES, of Bradford, has opened a wagon shop in connection with Purtle & Kruger's blacksmith shop. Mr. Ames is a first-class workman and will give his attention to repairing as well as new work. Give him a call. 21t4

AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER.

To All Wanting Employment.

We want live, energetic and capable agents in every county in the United States and Canada, to sell a patent article of great merit, on its merits. An article having a large sale, paying over 100 per cent. profit, having no competition, and on which the agent is protected in the exclusive sale by a deed given for each and every county he may secure from us. With all these advantages to our agents, and the fact that it is an article that can be sold to every householder, it might not be necessary to make an "extraordinary offer" to secure good agents at once, but we have concluded to make it to show, not only our confidence in the merits of our invention, but in its salability by any agent that will handle it with energy. Our agents now at work are making from $150 to $600 a month clear, and this fact makes it safe for us to make our offer to all who are out of employment. Any agent that will give our business a thirty days' trial and fail to clear at least $100 in this time, above all expenses can return all goods unsold to us and we will refund the money paid for them. Any agent or general agent who would like ten or more counties and work them through sub agents for ninety days, and fail to clear at least $750 above all expenses, can return all unsold and get their money back. No other employer of agents ever dared to make such offers, nor would we if we did not know that we have agents now making more than double the amount we guaranteed, and but two sales a day would give a profit of over $125 a month, and that one of our agents took eighteen orders in one day. Our large descriptive circulars explain our offer fully, and these we wish to send to every one out of employment who will send us three one cent stamps for postage. Send at once and secure the agency in time for the boom, and go to work on the terms named in our extraordinary offer. We would like to have the address of all the agents, sewing machine solicitors and carpenters in the country, and ask any reader of this paper who reads this offer, to send us at once, the name and address of all such they know. Address at once, or you will loose the best chance ever offered to those out of employment to make money.

28 RENNER MANUFACTURING CO.
3m 166 Smithfield St., Pittsburg, Pa.

FOR the latest designs in embroidery call on Mrs. Nash. She has just received an elegant assortment.

—The Cœur D'Alene mines are booming again and several rich strikes are reported by those who had the nerve to stay.

GREAT reduction in prices of millinery goods at Miss Carson's, for the next 20 days. Don't fail to call and take advantage of the present prices.

A FEW choice ponies suitable for ladies or children, also five large draught horses will be sold at the auction sale of Texas horses at Port Allegany next Saturday, Aug. 9th.

$50 goes if Centaurine fails to help or cure the worst cases of corks, scratches, sore necks or wounds of any kind on horse or man. Sold by W. T. Callar. Price 50 cts.

LEGAL.

Hotel for Sale.

The undersigned offers for sale the property known as the "Exchange Hotel" located at the McKean & Buffalo depot, East Smethport, Pa. The house is well furnished, has bar and fixtures and everything in first-class order. Will be sold at a bargain to the right parties. For particulars call on or address,

J. H. SOWERS,
East Smethport, Pa.

5tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, and to me directed, I shall expose to public sale on SATURDAY, the 30th day of August, A. D. 1884, at 2 o'clock p. m., upon the said described premises:

All that certain piece or lot of ground situate in the city of Bradford, McKean county and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:—Beginning on the south side of Main street at a point two (2) feet west from the northeast corner of lot of land sold by Anson D. Brown, Horace Brown, Adelbert Brown, Reuben Hall and George R. Wright to Robert Wright by deed bearing date February 4th, A. D. 1879 and recorded at Smethport, Pennsylvania, February 10th, A. D. 1880, in Deed Book Vol. "27," pages 156 &c., thence south along the strip of land two feet wide conveyed the 15th day of June, A. D. 1880, by Robert Wright and wife to William and Joseph Duke, one hundred and thirty (130) feet to a post, thence east on line parallel with Main street two feet to a post on line of lands of W. & J. Duke; thence south along line of said W. & J. Duke seventy (70) feet to a post in line of land of C. S. Whitney, thence west along line of C. S. Whitney and parallel with Main street thirty-one (31) feet, to a post, thence north on line parallel with first line two hundred feet to south line of Main street, thence east along line of Main street twenty-nine (29) feet to the place of beginning, containing six thousand [illegible] square feet of land more or less. Together with and subject to said lot of ground the equal one-half of that certain three story brick building known as the Duke & Wright building, said building having a frontage on Main street, Bradford, Pa., of forty-eight feet and four inches and being one hundred and ten feet deep, the divided one-half hereby intended to be sold, being the west half of said block and building, being of dimensions of twenty-four feet and two inches wide more or less, by one hundred and ten feet in depth more or less. Also one board barn situate on said lot of ground, of dimensions of 25 feet wide by 25 feet long, and all alleyways and outbuildings belonging to said lot of ground and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of R. Wright at the suit of Struthers, Wells & Co.

Sheriff's office, Smethport, Pa., Aug. 7, 1884.

A. I. WILCOX, Sheriff.

Reeves & Wilson, Pl'ffs Att'ys.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, Pa., to me directed, I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, Pa., on MONDAY, August 25, 1884, at 1 o'clock p. m.:

All the defendant's interest in and to all the following described piece or parcel of land situate in Smethport borough, McKean county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:—Beginning at the southwest corner of square No. sixty (60) as laid out in the general plan of said borough, thence north (115½) one hundred fifteen and one-half feet to the south line of alley, thence east by said alley (50) fifty feet to a post corner, thence south (115½) one hundred fifteen and one-half feet to a point in the north line of Main street, thence west (50) fifty feet to the place of beginning, containing (5775) five thousand, seven hundred and seventy-five square feet be the same more or less, being part of lot No. five in said square No. sixty, improved and having thereon a three storied frame hotel building known as the "Rockwell House," and usual outbuildings and one frame barn.

ALSO that tract or parcel of land situate in Keating township, county and state aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:—Beginning at a post corner on the west bank of Potatoe creek, being the southeast corner of a lot conveyed by Keating Co. to Joseph Otto in Warrant No. 2101 and being part of said Warrant, thence west one hundred and fifty-seven perches to post corner, thence south one hundred six perches to a maple, thence east one hundred and forty-nine and four-tenths perches to a maple on the west bank of Potatoe creek, thence down said creek to the place of beginning, containing one hundred acres strict measure be the same or less, being the same land conveyed by John Keating and others to Daniel Brown by deed dated April 10, 1851, and recorded in McKean county deed book "G," page 425, excepting and reserving from said lot the right of way at all times through the same to a lot of land adjoining and west of said described lot owned by H. Hamlin by such route as shall be most convenient. About eighty acres improved with one two-storied dwelling house with wing attached, one large bay barn, one horse barn, one slaughter house and outhouses, about seventy-five fruit trees, about sixty shade trees, house supplied with running water from spring.

ALSO another piece or parcel of land bounded and described as follows, to-wit:—Beginning at a post on the west bank of Potatoe creek, being the northeast corner of above described one hundred acre lot, thence west by north line of said lot sixty-six and seven-tenths perches to a post in the centre of the road, thence north twenty-three degrees west twenty-six and three-tenths perches to a post, thence east nine perches to a post, thence north twenty-three and one-half degrees west nine and seven-tenths perches to a post, thence east one hundred and ten and seven-tenths perches to a post on the west bank of Potatoe creek aforesaid, thence up said creek south fifty degrees west fifty and five-tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing eighteen and six-tenths acres more or less, being the same land conveyed to H. Hamlin by deed from Joseph Otto, bearing date March 13, 1865. All improved.

Seized, taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of S. J. Rockwell, at the suit of A. L. Taft, now for use of W. R. Furman.

A. I. WILCOX, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Smethport, Pa., Aug. 7, 1884.
Morrison & Apple, Pl'ffs Att'ys.

G. V. GILLIS,
dealer in
Drugs AND Medicines
PAINTS, OILS,
FANCY GOODS, &C.
KANE, PA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BERGSTRESSER'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY
SMETHPORT, PA.
COPYING AND ENLARGING
A Specialty.
Landscaping and Viewing
Of all descriptions promptly attended to.
Picture Frames of all Kinds.

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HARDWARE STORE,
Opposite the Grand Central,
IS HEADQUARTERS FOR
Hardware, Stoves, Tinware,
House Furnishnig Goods
SILVERWARE,
Cutlery, Lamps,
Glass, Lead, Oils, Paints, Putty,
Farmers' and Mechanics' Tools,
In fact everything usually kept in a First Class Hardware Store. The Closest buyers and Best judges of what they buy concede the fact that more goods of same quality can be bought for less money at the above store than any other place in the Country.
A COMPETENT TINNER
Always on hand ready to do work on short notice.

E. B. McCOY,
Druggist & Pharmacist
No. 34 Main Street,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Fresh and Reliable Drugs. Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes. Patent Medicines, Fine Stationery, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, And a Full Line of Cigars Always On Hand.
Prescriptions Accurately Compounded Night or Day.
An Electric night bell connected with sleeping room gives special facilities for night calls.

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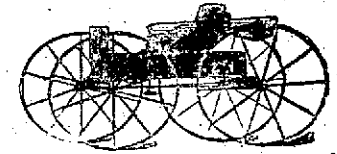
FURNITURE STORE!
Specht & Sasse
We are now settled in our new store and are prepared to furnish the people of this vicinity and county with
FURNITURE
of all kinds and of
PRICE AND QUALITY
to suit the purchaser.
Undertaking in all its branches.
Full and Complete Line of
WALL PAPER!
Constantly on Hand.
Friends and patrons are invited
CALL AND SEE US
in our location, and
Look at our Stock
SPECHT & SASSE,
Main St., Smethport, Pa.

Michigan Buggy Co.
KALAMAZOO, Mich.



Wholesale Manufacturers of all kinds of Open and Top BUGGIES and ROAD CARTS. Agents wanted everywhere. Write for catalogue and price list. THIS WEEK A SPECIALTY.

GREAT REDUCTION!
$180 A YEAR.

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CHAMBERLAIN INSTITUTE
AND
FEMALE INSTITUTE,
RANDOLPH, N. Y.
It is a large and thoroughly equipped Seminary for both sexes. Established in 1850. Property free from debt, $103,000. New Boarding Hall with steam heat, etc., erected in 1883 at the cost of $45,000. Excellent board and home-like arrangements throughout. Total expense for board, furnished room, steam-heat, light, washing and tuition for 14 weeks, $50.70; for one year $180. Fall term begins September 2, 1884, ends December 5th. Winter term opens December 15th, ends March 20th 1885. Spring term opens March 31st, ends July 24. For Circulars or Catalogues, address
PROF. J. T. EDWARDS, D. D., Principal.
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ALEXANDER
INSTITUTE.
A military Boarding School at White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from New York City by Rail. Fits boys for College or Business pursuits. Number of pupils from 20 to 25. Number of teachers 5. Price of Board and Tuition per annum $400. For circulars and full information apply to the Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE.
SMETHPORT
BOROUGH LOTS
The subscriber offers the following lots in the Borough Plot of Smethport for sale at
LOW PRICES
And on the following reasonable terms: Twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on delivery of the contract, and the balance in three equal payments in one, two and three years.
The lots number from the northwest corner to the northeast, and from the southwest corner to the southeast in each square, No. 1 being the northwest corner and No. 8 being the southeast corner lot.
IN SQUARE 85.
Lots 1 and 2 facing on Main street, and Lots 5 and 6 facing on Water street.
IN SQUARE 86.
Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 facing on Main street, and Lots 5, 6, 7 and 8 facing on Water street.
IN SQUARE 87.
Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 facing on Main street, and Lots 5, 6, 7 and 8 facing on Water street.
IN SQUARE 67.
Lots 2, 3 and 4 facing on King street, and Lots 6, 7 and 8 facing on Main street.
IN SQUARES 45, 46, 47, 48.
Sixteen Lots facing on King street, and sixteen Lots facing on Green street.
IN SQUARE 24.
Four Lots facing on Green street, and four Lots facing on North street; four acres lying on the east side of and facing on Main street, bounded by lots of Mrs. Irons, A. D. Hamlin's estate and S. A. Bishop; Outlots facing on North street, containing seventeen acres, on which there is a valuable Stone Quarry for sale or to be leased separate. Also the
OUTLOTS
Lying between Water street and Marvin creek, containing about twenty acres, through which the Bradford and Smethport railroad runs. These lots are well adapted for the location of manufacturing works and will be sold on the most reasonable terms.
All information relating to Title and Prices of Lots will be given by my attorneys, Messrs. Morrison & Apple, Smethport, Pa.
L. ROGERS.
Leadville, Col., March 28, 1884.

EVERYBODY GOES TO
ROONEY'S MARKET
—FOR A—
Nice Piece of Meat
Fresh, Salt or Smoked,
—FOR—
FRESH & SALT FISH
—AND FOR ALL—
FRUITS AND VEGETBLES.
I will also pay the highest price for
VEAL AND HIDES
☞ CALL AND SATISFY YOURSELF ☜
Nearly opposite Catholic church, Main st.
J. F. ROONEY.

The Best
Meat and Vegetable
MARKET!
—IN—
SMETHPORT
I am prepared to furnish the people of the town and adjacent country with
Fresh meat, Ham, Sausages, Salt meats, Corned Beef, Lard, Chickens, &c.
—ALSO,—
VEGETABLES
IN THEIR SEASON.
A Full Line of
CANNED GOODS
Highest market price paid for Hides and Pelts.
C. W. WILLIAMS.
Main Street, Smethport, Pa.

WAGON,
Carriage and Blacksmith Shop,
MECHANIC ST., SMETHPORT, PA.
Wm. Masser, - Prop'r.
HORSESHOEING!
A SPECIALTY.
The Greatest Care Taken in Shoeing Horses with
Bad Feet!
All kinds of Repairing done to order on short notice.

Specht & Sasse,
PRACTICAL UNDERTAKERS,
Having purchased an elegant new Hearse, are prepared to attend all calls incident to their profession.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PLACE
TO BUY
Hardware and Crockery
AT
NEW YORK PRICES
IS AT
L. W. MASON'S STORE,
Three doors west of the Kittredge Opera House building.
PARTICULARS HEREAFTER.

W. R. WEAVER. 1878—1884. L. EMERY, JR.
L. EMERY, JR., & CO
41 and 43 Main Street,
BRADFORD PENN'A.
GREAT SUPPLY HOUSE.
MANUFACTURERS,
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HOUSE SUPPLIES,
PAINTS AND OILS,
WOODEN WARE,
BRUSHES, BASKETS,
GRANITE IRON WARE,
COMMON TINWARE,
BLACKSMITHS' SUPPLIES,
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SILVER-PLATED WARE,
Solid Sterling Silver Spoons.
BABY CARRIAGES,
BOYS' WAGONS AND CARTS,
GENERAL HARDWARE,
THE BEST KEDZIE WATER FILTER.
☞ You can purchase anything you want at this Establishment.
L. EMERY, JR., & CO.,
BRADFORD, - - PA

MISCELLANEOUS.

PE-RU-NA

In this age of knowledge and doubt many are anxious to receive and more are over-willing to give relief; for every cough there are many syrups, and for all the pale there are heaps of iron. Not a week but what mothers come to the weak and feeble tonics strong, and to every invalid is offered health through diuretics, expectorants or tonics, but we frankly tell you, you can not well find tonics than all of them by taking

PERUNA

Peruna cures Chronic Nasal Catarrh.
Peruna has no equal as a cough remedy.
Peruna never fails to effect a cure.
Peruna cures Diseases of the Liver and Kidneys.

MANALIN

Is an absolute cure for Constipation, Dyspepsia, and all Pelvic Diseases.

BILIOUSNESS.

Bilious symptoms invariably arise from indigestion, such as furred tongue, vomiting of bile, giddiness, sick headache, irregular bowels. The liver secretes the bile and acts like a filter or sieve, to cleanse impurities of the blood. By irregularity in its action or suspensions of its functions, the bile is liable to overflow into the blood, causing jaundice, sallow complexion, yellow eyes, bilious diarrhoea, a languid, weary feeling and many other distressing symptoms. Biliousness may be properly termed an affection of the liver, and can be thoroughly cured by the grand regulator of the liver and biliary organs, BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. Act upon the stomach, bowels and liver, making healthy bile and pure blood, and opens the culverts and sluiceways for the outlet of disease. Sold everywhere and guaranteed to cure.

Health is Wealth!

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhoea caused by over-exertion of the brain, self abuse or over-indulgence. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by

THOMPSON & WOOD, Druggists,
BRADFORD, PA.

CATARRH HAY FEVER

Ely's Cream Balm cures Cold in Head, Catarrh, Hay-Fever.

HAY FEVER is a type of catarrh having peculiar symptoms. It is attended by an inflamed condition of the lining membrane of the nostrils, tear-ducts and throat, affecting the lungs. An acrid mucus is secreted, the discharge is accompanied with a burning sensation. There are severe spasms of sneezing, frequent attacks of headache, watery and inflamed eyes. Cream Balm is a remedy founded on a correct diagnosis of this disease and can be depended upon. 50 cts. at druggists; 60 cts. by mail. Sample bottle by mail 10 cts. ELY BROS., Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

ELMIRA, N.Y.

The only College in the world that allows Students to test the Merits before paying Tuition.

DOWNS' ELIXIR.

N. H. DOWNS'
Vegetable Balsamic
ELIXIR

This valuable medicine is purely vegetable; the discovery of which was the result of many years' close study, in order to discover the cause, the symptoms, and the cure—viz: Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Croup, Asthma, Pleurisy, Hoarseness, Influenza, Spitting Blood, Bronchitis, and every species of oppression of the Chest and Lungs. In all cases where this Elixir has been duly administered its efficacy has been invariably manifested, convincing the most incredulous that

CONSUMPTION

is not incurable, if properly attended to.—Consumption, at its commencement, is but a slight irritation of the membrane which covers the Lungs; then an inflammation, when the cough is more deeply seated, but rather dry; then becomes local fever and the pulse more frequent, the cheeks flushed and chills more common. This Elixir in curing the above complaints, operates so as to remove all morbid irritations and inflammations from the lungs to the surface, and finally expel them from the system. It facilitates expectoration.

It heals the ulcerated surfaces

and relieves the cough and makes the breathing easy. It supports the strength and at the same time reduces the fever. It is free from strong opiate and astringent articles, which are of so drying a nature as to be in great danger of destroying the patient; whereas this medicine never dries or stops the cough, but, by removing the cause, generally destroys the hectic before the cough is entirely gone. Consequently, when the cough is cured the patient is well. Send address for pamphlet giving full directions for cure of pulmonary diseases. Price 35 cts., 50 cts., and $1 per bottle. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

HENRY, JOHNSON & LORD, Props., Burlington, Vt.

DOWNS' ELIXIR.

For sale by A. R. Armstrong, Smethport, Pa.

AGENTS Wanted for handsome illustrated standard Books & Bibles. Low in price, selling fast. Needed everywhere. Liberal terms. [illegible] Philadelphia, Pa.

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DEALERS IN

Dry Goods,
Notions,
Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes,
Groceries,
Provisions, etc.

AGENT FOR THE
White Sewing Machines

OUR MOTTO—"Justice to all."

Smethport, - Pa.

February 6, 1884. 9-ly

AGENTS Wanted for The Lives of all the Presidents of the U. S. The largest, handsomest, best book ever sold for less than twice our price. The fastest selling book in America. Immense profits to agents. All intelligent people want it. Any one can become a successful agent. Terms free. Hallett Book Co., Augusta, Maine.

McKean County Miner

TEMPERANCE COLUMN

HOW SHALL WE LIVE HYGIENICALLY?

BY MRS. M. E. HUTCHINSON.

Looking over our field of work, we see a hurried people, ever busy, rushing with railroad speed, "no time" to devote to healthful living, "no time" to rest, "no time" to recuperate, eating hastily, suffering from indigestion and sleeplessness, nervous, feverish and fretful, their countenances wearing an expression of pain. The youngest child has a care-worn aged look oftener than a peaceful infantile countenance. Girls of ten or twelve, faces suited to a body of twenty years or more, angular and thin, cramped respiration through corsets, uneven shoulders, curved spines, hands pressed into tight kids, and feet in almost tortures in narrow soled, high heeled boots! These girls, under gas light till midnight, fed on unwholesome food, bolted bread, strong coffee and tea, with adulterated candies and sweetmeats for lunch, hurried and driven every hour by the great pressure of American life, "our girls," is it any wonder that they break down at school, go through life as invalids, or fall into premature graves, or perhaps resort to narcotics or stimulants to soothe their weary lives? And if they become mothers what have they which their offspring can inherit, but a like body?

Our young men following similar lives, save the painful clothing of the body, pushed on by the ever rushing tide of business, take to tobacco and light drinks, to soothe the cravings caused by such feverish haste, and the lack of good, well cooked food.

This intemperate haste for money, for wealth, for power, this entire forgetfulness of the law of rest, this Sabbath law, given as much for the body as for the soul, is one, if not the primary cause of their thirst for something which seeks solace in tobacco and intoxicating liquors.

The first step in our work it appears to me, is to call a halt, "give us a rest." Let us rest from all our labors, let us rise our efforts towards having a "preparation day" for the Sabbath. If in cities and villages all business would virtually close at twelve m. on Saturday, the weary laborer in shop and office, the mother and little ones, the tired seamstress and shop girl, all, every one, could have a gala half day and evening in the avenues and parks, seek recreation which is rest, and then be ready and prepared to attend to their souls' welfare early Sabbath morning.

Cheerful amusement and relaxation of thought are as essential to the mind's development and health, as good food and rest for the body.

The necessities of life, coupled with some luxuries, do not demand the amount of time allotted to them. The machinery at our hand, are God's appointed time savers, and we should profit by them, as such, taking the surplus hours gained by their use for cultivating the mind and doing good to our less fortunate neighbor.

Feverish haste, in our opinion, creates a desire for tobacco and liquor. It is love of money that creates the saloon keepers, and a love of gain, thirst for gold, equally or more sinful it is, which induces the manufacturers of food, the venders of milk, to adulterate them. Our meat, our flour, our sugar, our butter, our milk, our candies, our canned fruits and grains are adulterated. The art of cookery is perverted from its proper channel of healthfulness until it is another direct and all potent cause of intemperance and drunkenness. Added to this our mothers and sisters deal out the poison of alcohol in their deserts, fostering and often creating a taste for intoxicants.

It should be the duty and aim of our workers to enter the kitchen, to sweep and garnish and make ready for the new temperance cook book and visit the authorities who examine foods, and ever keep this adulteration of food before the public. We hear anathemas poured on the heads of saloon keepers. Still their business is an open one. They plant their batteries before us and put out their death dealing signs over their doors, which tell us they are selling poison. Those who enter know why they do so, and what they will get for their money. They get what they call for. Not so with the manufacturer; he labels his goods the opposite to what he sells. He puts pure and unadulterated on the vilest compounds.

The milk men advertise "pure country milk," and sell you with it poisonous water mixed with chalk! Let us turn for a while, our guns, or rather our hose, on these, and leave the saloonist with his truthful sign. Let the electric light of medical science shine into the pantry, into the nursery, on our tables, thereby cutting off a large proportion of customers from the saloon! Because, a man well fed, on good wholesome food, a man passing to his work by a saloon, with a half loaf of homemade graham bread in his stomach will have no desire to enter. He is safe. Lack of plenty of good food drives a man to tobacco and drink.

No better mission work for hygienists than a course in the college of cookery, and no better mission field than our cities and villages in which we should systematically set to work establishing hygienic lunch rooms, where the most healthful meals could be served at living prices, for moderate earnings. Add to these reception and reading rooms, and we will have planted oases in the deserts of our modern life, as refreshing, as life giving, as the grassy isles and fountains of the great Sahara.

The air of heaven pure and free, is a great ally in this temperance reform, especially in our sleeping apartments. All should know that a perfect circulation, not drafts, is positively essential to health and longevity. Lack of perfect breathing is the cause of consumption, which in its first stages is cured by full long breaths of fresh pure air, and the removal of all undue pressure around the chest. Let us study ventilation and practice it as a preventive of the "drink" thirst.

If we study God's word carefully, in the law we find washings and purifyings all through, cleansing from the filth of the body preparatory to the soul's approach to its Maker, and as our great founder of Methodism, so we believe, "Cleanliness is next to godliness." The proper daily use of water in bathing is an invigorator of body and mind, taking off the earth clogs from the soul and making its aspirations upward, "spiritual not sensual or devilish." If mothers would abandon the rod, the strap, the rope, and other instruments of torture to the poor flesh, weary from bad ventilation, improper food, or nervous from the teasing of elders or nurses, and supplant these punishments with a gentle sponge bath and back rubbing, in place of bruises, shocked nerves and stripes, there would be the healthful glow, the merry laugh and song, the sweet kiss and loving embrace. Let us partake freely of water, not fearing to drink it, or hesitate about daily ablutions of the entire body.

Our occupations often give us imperfect exercise, the lack of which is a most fruitful cause of disease. As hygienists we should not fail to supply this imperfection by use of light gymnastics. The poet Bryant had an apparatus in his bedroom, and for two hours daily practiced this health restorative, this mind invigorator, this destroyer of disease and promoter of longevity. The strength displayed in his writings, the power manifested in them, no doubt was due to his hygienic mode of life.

If we become "clothed upon" with "union suits" and "common sense" boots, our "kids" transformed to mitts, and gymnasiums in every school house, baths in every ward, a hygienic lunch in every city and hamlet, when this is a reality, then the main causes of decline in health of Americans will be removed, giving them tendencies toward ascending the scale, by adding to modern life an annex of twenty five years.

Finally, for good health we must have not only good air, good food, bathing and exercise, but good sound theology, a faith that needeth not to be ashamed, an assurance of faith giving us peace, joy, and rest of soul, that "peace which passeth all understanding," which enables us at all times, in sunshine or shadow, in joy or grief, to read our title clear to mansions in the skies, thus "bid farewell to every fear," to all crushing cares say Begone! for in "our Father's house are many mansions" and to know through the witness of the Spirit that where Christ is, we may be also. If this be our state of mind, the disastrous effects on our health of uncertainty, of fear, the fatal effects of which are known to all, will not be ours. The soul that can hear the whisperings of the Spirit speaking peace, saying "Fear not, I am with thee," has put on a coat of mail with which to ward off disease, and a sure source of defence against the cravings for alcohol. Joy and gladness are the fruits of a soul pardoned and accepted and this mind tends to great longevity, the length of days promised in the Word to the righteous, those living in perfect obedience to God's laws for the soul and the body.

POISONOUS PLANTS AND FLOWERS

A Warning Against Vegetable Poisons—Caution to Children.

[The Druggist.]

There are many plants whose leaves, flowers, and seeds contain virulent poisons, which every one should know, so as to avoid them and keep children from them.

Buttercups possess a poisonous property, which disappears when the flowers are dried in hay—the cow will feed upon them while they are in blossom. So caustic are the petals that they will sometimes inflame the skin of tender fingers. Every child should be cautioned against eating them. Indeed, it is desirable to caution children about tasting the petals of any flowers, or putting leaves into their mouths, except those known to be harmless.

The oleander contains a deadly poison in its leaves and flowers, and is said to be a dangerous plant for the parlor or dining room. The flowers and berries of the wild bryony possess a powerful purgative, and the red berries, which attract children, have proved fatal. The seeds of the laburnum or Catalpa tree should be kept from children, as there is a poisonous property in their bark. The seeds of the yellow and of the rough podded vetches will produce nausea and severe headache.

Fool's parsley has tuberous roots, which have been mistaken for turnips, and produced a fatal effect an hour after they were eaten.

Meadow hemlock is said to be the hemlock which Socrates drank. It kills by its intense action on the nerves, producing complete insensibility and palsy of the arms and legs, and is a most dangerous drug, except in skillful hands. In August it is found in every field by the wayside, and near mountain bogs, in full bloom, and ladies and children gather its large clusters of tiny white flowers in quantities, without the least idea of their poisonous qualities. The water hemlock, or cow bane, resembles parsnips, and has been eaten for them with deadly effects.

The water dropwort resembles celery when not in flower, and its roots are similar to those of the parsnip, but they contain a virulent poison, producing convulsions, which end in death in a short time. The fine leaved water dropwort and the common dropwort are also dangerous weeds.

The bulbs of the daffodils were once mistaken for leeks and boiled in soup with very disastrous effects, making the whole household intensely nauseated, and the children did not recover from these effects for several days.

Ruskin on Second-Rate Art.

[Joseph Hatton's London Letter.]

A student asked "What is the good of second-rate art?"

"I am glad you have asked me that question," replied the professor. "Fifth-rate, sixth rate, or a hundredth-rate art is good. Art that gives pleasure to any one has a right to exist. For instance if I can only draw a duck that looks as though he waddled, I may give pleasure to the last baby of our hostess, while a flower beautifully drawn will give pleasure to her eldest girl, who is just beginning to learn botany, and it may also be useful to some man of science. The true outline of a leaf shown to a child may turn the whole course of its life. Second-rate art is useful to a greater number of people than even first rate art; there are so few minds of a high enough order to understand the highest kind of art."

The Paragrapher's Offspring.

[Burlington Free Press.]

"Oh, ma, I fell through a hatchway and hurt me awfully," sobbed a little Burlington boy, as he came limping into the house. "Why, there isn't any hatchway on the premises that you could fall through," replied the mother. "Yes, there is, ma. I fell through the manger where pa set the black hen."

St. Paul Pioneer: The state needs citizens, but she needs, above all, self-supporting citizens. And that system of education is politic and most perfect which best meets and fulfills the higher requirement.

I ALWAYS keep your medicines in stock. Down's Elixir is selling better than any Cough Medicine I have, and with good results. C. M. SMITH, druggist, Clarkston, Mich.

SEALS AND SEA-LIONS.

The Seal Life of the Alaska Waters—Remarkable Intelligence.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Sloss, of the Alaska Commercial company, we have been able to examine Professor Henry W. Elliott's observations on the life history of the seal and sea-lion of Alaskan waters. Professor Elliott tells us that the fur-seals which repair to the islands of St. Paul and St. George, of the Pribylov group, are in numbers almost fabulous. They go to land to shed fur and hair, and to breed. The seal life of that region is classified under the head of fur-seal, sea-lion, the hair-seal, and the walrus.

Of the true fur-seal, the professor goes so far as to say that there is no other animal known to man superior to this from a purely physical point of view, and few creatures exhibit so high an order of instinct, approaching even to intelligence. A male is in his prime at 6 or 7 years, measures 6½ to 7½ feet in length, and weighs at least 400 pounds, some reaching 600 pounds. The comparatively small head is almost all occupied by the brain, the large bluish hazel eyes alternately burn with revengeful, passionate light, then suddenly change to the tones of tenderness and good nature. When it seeks the land it is in its fattest condition. In from six weeks to three months the superfluous fat is consumed by self absorption, and the bones show under the shrunken skin. It does not seek the place of its birth, but aims for land without regard to special location. The seal weather is the "foggy, humid, oozy-damp of summer," and about June 1 the males select their positions, after the most extraordinarily brutal contests which man can witness.

The females arrive a few weeks later. The body is covered with two coats, the short, crisp overhair concealing the soft, elastic fur. In contrast with that of the males the behavior of the females is described as of "exceeding peace and dove-like amiability." The females are four to four and a half feet long, and more shapely than the males. They do not have protracted fasts like the males and have no great masses of blubber to sustain fasting. Soon after they give birth they leave their young on the ground and go to sea for food, returning perhaps next, or not for several days, in the meantime speeding to distant fishing banks to satiate their hunger. The head and eye are exceedingly beautiful, the expression is really attractive, gentle and intelligent. The large, lustrous, blue black eyes are humid and soft with the tenderest expression, while the small, well-formed head is poised as gracefully on her neck as can well be imagined. She is the very picture of benignity and satisfaction when she is perched upon some convenient rock and has an opportunity to quietly fan herself, the eyes half closed, and the head thrown back on her gently swelling shoulders. Professor Elliott declares that he never saw any driving of the young pups into the water by the old ones, in order to teach them to swim, as certain authors have positively affirmed. The pups blunder into the water awkwardly, and become the most expert swimmers only after many discomfitures.

A Mystery Cleared Up.

[Philadelphia Times.]

A small party of gentlemen, two of whom were physicians, called for lager beer in a saloon yesterday. There was no other customer in the place when they entered. It so happened that one of the doctors got the glass first drawn. He only drank half of it. The others finished their glasses and regarded the doctor, who alternately tasted and scrutinized the contents of his glass. He handed it to his brother physician to taste.

"Cuprous sulphate?"

"Verdigris, sure," replied the other, tasting the glass again. "I am inclined to think it is acetate of copper."

"Let me taste it," said one of the non-professional members of the party. He smacked his lips.

"Verdigris, I'll bet."

Another member tasted, spat and said:

"Brass fittings, sure's you live!"

"I know what it is," remarked an observant member of the party. "That was the first glass drawn through the pipes. It hasn't been used, and the beer has been standing in the pipe for some time before we came in. That's why it tastes like brass fittings."

As they left the place the quiet man of the party remarked in a reflective tone:

"That is what I have mistaken for liver complaint all the while. Brass fittings, acetate of copper and verdigris—what did you say it was, doctor?"

A Bird's Appetite.

[The Post.]

If a man could eat as much in proportion as a bird, he would eat a whole round of beef for his dinner. The redbreast is a most voracious bird. It has been calculated that, to keep a redbreast up to its normal weight, an amount of animal food is required daily equal to an earthworm fourteen feet in length. Taking a man of average weight and measuring bulk for bulk with the redbreast, I tried to calculate how much food he would consume in twenty-four hours if he ate as much in proportion as the bird. Assuming a sausage nine inches in circumference to be a fair equivalent of the earthworm, I find that the man would have to eat sixty seven feet of such sausage in every twenty-four hours. I mention this in order to illustrate the amount of work which is done by insect-eating birds.

Novel Church Entertainment.

[Chicago Herald.]

The latest novelty in church entertainments has struck Cedar Rapids, Iowa. It is an evening of cradle songs, in which the different customs of nations in singing their babies to sleep will be told in song and illustrated in pantomime. Each representative mother and child will be in the costume of the country, and the lullaby will be sung in the native language.

The practice of cutting coins in pieces to facilitate the making of change is again becoming common in Mexico.

Helen Wilmans: We are as prone to good as the sparks are to fly upward.

Bugs on the Rounding Billow.

[New York Sun.]

Millions of potato bugs were crawling along the Staten Island shores of the upper and lower bay and Narrows the other day. The pests were spread over all the wharves, ferry landings and boat-houses. Others were seen contentedly riding the billows and waiting for the tide or wind to carry them to land.

For Hoarseness.

M. Corson, in The Journal de Pharmacie, says that a piece of borax weighing two or three grains will, if allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth of a singer, remove all traces of hoarseness.

"Bucket-shops" are probably so called because they make their customers turn pale.

The Old Round Tower.

Those who visit Newport, Rhode Island, are shown the old round tower, which is one of the chief attractions of this place. This was probably built by the Normans early in the thirteenth century, and was used by them as a tower in which to flee for safety when attacked by the natives. It was their tower of safety, and if it could talk, what volumes of history could it relate. Just as it was a tower of safety to the early discoverers of America, so is Peruna to the citizens of our country to-day. As it is prepared exclusively from vegetable compounds, and contains no poisonous minerals, it is peculiarly adapted to all who need a tonic for their worn out system. Ask your druggist for Peruna, and for Dr. S. B. Hartman's treatise on the "Ills of Life," or address Dr. S. B. Hartman & Co., Columbus, Ohio.

EMPEDOCLES.

[Matthew Arnold.]

To the elements it came from
Everything will return—
Our bodies to earth,
Our blood to water,
Heat to fire,
Breath to air.
They were well born, they will be well entombed—
But mind?—

And we might gladly share the fruitful stir
Down in our mother earth's miraculous womb;
Well would it be
With what rolled of us in the stormy main;
We might have joy, blent with the all-bathing air,
Or with the nimble, radiant life of fire.

But mind, but thought,
If these have been the master part of us,
Where will they find their parent element?
What will receive them, who will call them home?
But we shall still be in them and they in us,
And we shall be the strangers of the world,
And they will be our lords as they are now;
And keep us prisoners of our consciousness,
And never let us clasp and feel the All,
But through their forms and modes and stifling veils.

And we shall be unsatisfied as now;
And we shall feel the agony of thirst,
The ineffable longing for the life of life
Baffled forever, and still thought and mind
Will hurry us with them on their homeless march
Over the unallied, unopening earth,
Over the unrecognizing sea; while air
Will blow us fiercely back to sea and earth
And fire repel us from its living waves.
And then we shall unwillingly return
Back to this meadow of calamity
This uncongenial place, this human life;
And in our individual human state
Go through the sad probation all again;

* * * * * * * *

And each succeeding age in which we are born
Will have more peril for us than the last;
Will goad our senses with a sharper spur,
Will fret our minds to an intenser play,
Will make ourselves harder to be discerned.
And we shall struggle awhile, gasp, and rebel—
And we shall fly for refuge to past times
Their soul of unworn youth, their breath of greatness;
And the reality will pluck us back,
Knead us in its hot hand, and change our nature.
And we shall feel our powers of effort flag,
And rally them for one last fight—and fail;
And we shall sink in the impossible strife,
And be astray for ever.

PICTURE OF A POETESS.

An Interview with Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

[New York Letter.]

The other day I met Ella Wheeler, the Wisconsin poetess, in Mrs. Frank Leslie's office. She has just married, as everybody knows, Mr. Wilcox, an intelligent and wealthy manufacturer of Meriden, Conn., and they were lingering here on their bridal trip before regularly establishing their honeymoon in the wooden nutmeg state. Mrs. Wilcox had a special interest for me, because she has sold more dollars' worth of the muses' productions than any other American poet—not excepting Whittier, Longfellow, H. H., and Louise Chandler Moulton.

She is between 26 and 28, not handsome, but with a bright, piquant face, weighs 120 perhaps, at her best, is a vivacious talker, and wears her dress with jaunty grace. Her costume, by the way, was a slate-colored nuns' veiling, dress and hat to match, with a mantle made of camel's hair shawl. I asked her to tell me how many poems she had written, adding at random that I had read 1,000. "I don't know how many," she said. "When I counted them last year there were 1,200. I have the disease called 'fatal facility'—can produce, almost impromptu, that 'easy writing' which Byron said was awful hard reading. Byron didn't say 'awful' though."

"She sometimes sends in a dozen poems at a time here," said Mrs. Leslie; "and, by the way, this establishment paid her the first money she ever earned for verse."

"Six dollars," chimed in the author; "I remember it very well, and how near I came to not getting it."

"It was so exceedingly strong and good," explained Mrs. Leslie, "and yet was written in such an unformed hand, that we supposed some school girl was trying to impose on us, and we wrote to Miss Wheeler and asked her if she was sure she wrote it herself!"

"I first wrote," continued Mrs. Wilcox, "when I was 8 years—a novel, with an original verse at the head of each chapter. And if you are going to say anything about me, say I have never written a poem on spring. In fact, the only nature I care for very much is human nature."

Small Change.

[Atlanta Constitution.]

It is an astonishing fact that the south adopted baked beans and codfish balls before she took the nimble penny into her good graces. The latter still remains under the ban, and is not likely to be regarded with favor for some time to come. New Orleans is making an effort to get the penny started in circulation in time for the exposition. While the south continues to resist the introduction of a smaller coin than the nickel there is an increasing demand at the north for the coinage of half cents. Nearly every country but ours has a smaller coinage. The French centime is only one fifth of 1 cent, the Portuguese rei only one tenth, and the Chinese cash or [illegible] even of less value. Many small articles in this country are sold at the rate of two or more for 1 cent, but when the customer does not want as much as 1 cent's worth he feels the inconvenience and injustice of being compelled to buy more than he wants simply because the government has failed to provide us with small coins. There is room for reform in this direction.

Out of Employment.

[David Swing in Weekly Magazine.]

There cannot be in the world of an erring race a city in which there shall be none out of money and out of work. The facts of bad judgment, bad habits, poor ability, uncertainty of demand, new inventions, panics and many other disturbing causes make it impossible that many successive years should come without bringing the unpleasant spectacle of men out of work.

Arkansaw Traveler: De lazy man is er man o' jedgment. He allus picks out de easiest place.

Helen Wilmans: First, last, and all the time, believe in yourself.

Managers' Dears and Darlings.

[Chicago Herald.]

Managers of theatres have a playful way of addressing the ladies of their company as "My dear." One young actress, on being thus addressed, felt very much hurt at the—what she naturally thought it was—liberty, but her ruffled feelings settled down when she noticed that all the other actresses were similarly addressed, and all feeling vanished when she heard the manager address an ancient property man as "My darling."

A Rounded Happy Life.

[Philadelphia Ledger.]

It is the rythmical alternation of monotony and change, the power of bravely bearing the one while necessary, and of heartily welcoming and embracing the other in due season, that serves to make a full, rounded and happy life.

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Von Moltke's Relentless Doctrine.

[The Current.]

Major Von der Goltz, a German warrior of the Von Moltke kind, has recently written a book on the necessity of war and large armaments. "The control of the world," he says, "cannot be acquired save by war and can only be maintained by war. The time of cabinet wars is past. It is all very fine to talk of disarming and preventing bloodshed, but that is an error which should be corrected. In the domain of war the most dangerous errors are those which come from the kindness of the heart. Those who employ force must use it without regard to consequences; without a thought of the blood that is shed." This is the Moltke doctrine; the doctrine which built up the house of Hohenzollern, which to-day rests on a pedestal of gross injustice, human blood and the tools of war. It is, too, the culmination of this relentless doctrine, which has made all Europe arm, until Germany can call 6,000,000 soldiers in the field in the event of war, and Russia can bring out 4,000,000. That is the paper strength of the governments, but it is no exaggeration as to material.

As to soldiers perfectly drilled and prepared for the duties of the field, Germany has in keeping, for instant use, 2,500,000 men, and Russia has 2,500,000 equally well prepared. Austria-Hungary can put in the field 1,265,000 soldiers, and Italy's strength is 2,560,000 men, making about 10,000,000 of combatants from the four countries. France is taxed to death to prepare for the "general war" which the old dogs of war say must sooner or later devastate Europe, and she can send 2,000,000 men into the field prepared. Taking into consideration the costly navies which all these powers are continually strengthening, it is easy to perceive the source of the large European budgets. Billions of money have been taken from peaceful enterprises, and millions of men have been taken from peace-producing industries.

She Needed No Male Protector.

[Boston Journal.]

Thomas Pennant, in his "Tours of Wales," speaks of a Welsh amazon named Margaret Evan, who lives at Penllyn. She is at this time above 90 years of age. She was the greatest hunter, shooter and fisher of her time. She kept at least a dozen dogs, killed more foxes in one year than all the confederate hunts do in ten, rowed stoutly and was queen of the lake, fiddled excellently and knew all our old music, did not neglect the mechanical arts, for she was a very good joiner, and at the age of 70 was the best wrestler in the country, and few young men dared to try a fall with her. Margaret was also a blacksmith, shoemaker, boat-builder, and maker of harps. She shod her own horses, made her own shoes, and built her own boats while under contract to convey copper up and down the lake. All the neighboring bards celebrated her exploits. She had many admirers, but gave her hand to the most effeminate of them.

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CUBA BRANCH. To take effect Jan. 1, 1884.

Westward 28	Westward 26	Stations.	Eastward 25	Eastward 27
p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.
1 27	9 07	Ar. ....Cuba.... Lv	10 60	5 08
1 21	7 25	Lv. Little Genesee ar	11 42	6 45
1 15	7 10	....Bolivar....	11 55	6 56

R. C. WILLIAMS, Gen'l Man'gr.
JNO. C. MCKENNA, G. P. A.

BRADFORD BORDELL & KINZUA RAILROAD Time Table. Takes effect Monday, Jan. 1, 1884.

SOUTHWARD TRAINS.

STATIONS.	1	3	5	7
	a. m.	p.m.	p.m.	a. m.
Bradford....Dep.	9 10	1 50	4 30	
Smethport....Ar.	10 05	2 20	6 23	
Duke Centre....	9 3[illegible]	2 51	5 51	
Eldred....	9 50	3 10	6 10	
Bolivar....	10 51	4 11	7 11	7 20
Richburg....	10 58	4 18	7 18	6 47
Allentown....	11 15	4 35	7 25	7 45
Wellsville....	11 50	5 10	8 10	8 20

NORTHWARD TRAINS.

STATIONS.	2	4	6	8
	a. m.	a. m.	p.m.	p.m.
Wellsville....Lv	6 00	9 50	2 18	6 00
Allentown....	6 35	10 05	2 53	6 35
Richburg....	6 47	10 17	3 05	7 18
Bolivar....	6 59	10 29	3 17	7 00
Eldred....	8 00	11 39	4 29	
Duke Centre....	8 10	11 49	4 39	
Smethport....	7 50	11 20	4 10	
Bradford....Ar	9 45	1 10	6 00	

Through line between Bradford, Smethport, Eldred and all points in the Allegany oil field.

SUNDAY TRAINS—Leave Wellsville at 7:30 a. m.; Allentown, 8:05; Richburg, 8:17; Bolivar, 8:29; Eldred, 9:20; Duke Centre, 9:39; Smethport, 9:20; arriving at Bradford at 11:10 a. m. Returning—Leave Bradford at 4 p. m., arriving at Smethport at 5:50; Duke Centre, 5:21; Eldred, 5:40; Bolivar, 6:41; Richburg, 6:48; Allentown, 7:05; Wellsville, 7:40.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

BUFFALO NEW YORK & PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Time Table takes effect June 4, 1884.

Northward p.m.	Northward p.m.	Northward a.m.	STATIONS.	Southward a.m.	Southward p.m.	Southward p.m.
7 00	4 05	10 35	Ar. ....Buffalo.... Lv.	6 10	1 40	[illegible]
			....Ebenezer....			
			....Spring Brook....			
			....Elma....			
			....Jamison....			
6 14	3 34	9 56	....East Aurora....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			....Wales....			
			....Holland....			
			....Protection....			
5 36	2 56	9 12	....Sardinia Junc....	9 25	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 30	2 50	9 06	....Arcade....	9 32	[illegible]	[illegible]
			....Yorkshire....			
5 07	2 33	8 47	....Machias....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 56	2 22	8 35	....Franklinville....	10 06	[illegible]	[illegible]
			....Ischua....			
4 24	1 57	8 08	....Hinsdale....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			....Erie Ely Junc....			
4 00	1 42	7 47	....Olean....	10 51	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]			....Bradford....	[illegible]		
[illegible]	[illegible]	7 20	....Portville....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 21	1 08	7 06	....Eldred....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 14	12 57	6 56	....Larrabees....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			....Sartwell....			
			....Turtle Point....			
2 49	12 37	6 30	....Port Allegany....	12 [illegible]	[illegible]	
			....Liberty....			
			....Keating....			
			....Shippen....			
1 45	11 30		....Emporium....	[illegible]		[illegible]
p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	Lv. Ar.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.

a.m.	STATIONS.
8 20	Harrisburg
11 20	Philadelphia
8 00	New York
12 20	Baltimore
10 00	Washington

CLERMONT BRANCH.

L'v Northw'd P.M.	L'v Northw'd A.M.	STATIONS.	L'v Southw'd A.M.	L'v Southw'd P.M.
3.10	6.55	....Larrabees....	11.10	[illegible]
3.00	6.47	....Frisbee....	11.22	[illegible]
2.45	6.38	....Farmers Valley....	12.02	[illegible]
2.27	6.28	....Smethport....	12.11	[illegible]
2.18	6.12	....Crosby....	[illegible]	[illegible]
2.08	6.10	....Colegrove....	[illegible]	[illegible]
2.03	6.07	....Hamlin....	[illegible]	[illegible]
1.45	5.56	....Wernwag....	[illegible]	[illegible]
1.30	5.50	....Clermont....	1.00	[illegible]

OLEAN, BRADFORD & WARREN DIVISION.

EASTWARD.

Stations.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Bradford....lv.	7 25	9 15	4 15	2 15
Tarport....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Babcock Mills....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Derrick....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gillmor....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Red Rock....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bells Camp....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
State Line....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Knapps Creek....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock City....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Four Mile....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Olean....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bolivar....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Richburg....ar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

WESTWARD.

Stations.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Richburg....lv.	6 44	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bolivar....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Olean....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Four Mile....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock City....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Knapps Creek....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
State Line....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bells Camp....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Red Rock....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gillmor....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Derrick....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Babcock Mills....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tarport....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bradford....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sunday trains leave Olean at 3:30 p.m., arriving at Bradford 5:18 p.m. Leave Bradford at 9:15 a. m., arriving at Olean 11:00 a. m.

KENDALL & ELDRED DIVISION.

Eastward p.m.	Eastward p.m.	Eastward a.m.	STATIONS.	Westward a.m.	Westward a.m.	Westward p.m.
7 18	4 00	10 58	ar ....Richburg.... lv	6 47	[illegible]	[illegible]
7 11	4 11	10 51	....Bolivar....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....Eldred....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....Prentissvale....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....Duke Centre....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	8 50	....Rixford....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	8 31	....Summit City....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....Dallas....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 45	1 55	8 15	....Sawyer....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 40	1 50	8 10	....Lafferty....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 35	1 45	8 00	....Tarport....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 30	1 40	7 55	lv ....Bradford.... ar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BRADFORD & KINZUA DIVISION.

Eastward p.m.	Eastward p.m.	Eastward a.m.	STATIONS.	Westward a.m.	Westward a.m.	Westward p.m.
8 00	3 25	11 35	ar ....Bradford.... lv	7 40	10 30	4 20
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....Dolacia....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....Custer City....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	11 01	....Song Bird....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....Elmwood....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7 12	2 [illegible]	10 45	....Marshburg....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1 55	10 28	....Wildcat....	8 25	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1 [illegible]	10 10	....Morrisons....	8 50	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1 15	10 01	....Dew Drop....	9 00	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 30	1 00	9 55	....Kinzua....	9 15	[illegible]	6 00

p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	via B. B. & W. RR	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
5 30		9 20	lv ....Warren.... ar		[illegible]	[illegible]
5 15		9 05	....Irvineton....		[illegible]	[illegible]
4 30		8 21	....Tidioute....		[illegible]	[illegible]
3 10		7 00	....Oil City....		2 35	[illegible]
8 45		8 20	....Pittsburg....		[illegible]	[illegible]
a.m.		p.m.			p.m.	a.m.

ROCHESTER DIVISION.

LEAVE ROCHESTER at 7 30 a.m. and 3 55 p. m. arriving at Olean 12 35 p.m. and 9 35 p.m. LEAVE OLEAN at 7 15 a.m. and 1 51 p.m. arriving at Rochester at 7 15 and 12 10 p.m.

WM. S. BALDWIN, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
GEO. S. GATCHELL, Gen'l Sup't.
J. W. WATSON, Supt. Narrow Gauge Division.

ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG R. R.

New Time Table, take effect Monday, Feb'y 17, 1884.

ROCHESTER DIVISION.

Eastward Acc.	Eastward Mail	Eastward Exp.	Eastern Time.	Westward Mail	Westward Exp.	Westward Acc.
a.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
9 25	9 10	11 25	ar Rochester lv	6 45	3 [illegible]	[illegible]
8 50	8 37	11 01	....Scottsville....	7 12	[illegible]	4 56
8 42	8 21	10 49	....Mumford....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8 22	8 01	10 30	....Leroy....	7 42	6 25	[illegible]
8 00	7 41	10 12	....Pavillion....	8 00	[illegible]	[illegible]
7 43	7 24	10 00	lv Wyoming ar		6 52	6 13
	7 18		ar Wyoming lv	8 12		
7 30	7 05	9 48	....Warsaw....	8 24	7 05	[illegible]
7 10	6 49	9 32	....Silver Lake Junc....	8 35	7 20	[illegible]
a.m.	6 38	9 23	....Gainesville....	8 46	7 31	
	6 25	9 14	....Pike....	8 59	7 40	
	6 12	9 01	....Bliss....	9 12	7 53	
	5 59	8 48	....Farmersville....	9 41	8 17	
	5 21	8 05	....Machias....	9 58	8 35	
	4 55	7 42	....Ashford....	10 22	8 50	
	4 41	7 30	....Ellicottville....	10 33	8 59	
	4 20	7 15	Bradford Junc.	10 50	9 15	
	4 10	7 05	lv Salamanca ar	11 05	9 30	
	4 04	6 50	ar Salamanca lv	11 25	[illegible]	
	4 03	6 39	....Carrollton....	11 38	9 44	
	3 47	6 45	....Limestone....	11 58	9 44	
	3 30	6 30	lv Bradford ar	11 30	10 35	
	2 48	6 03	ar Bradford lv	12 30	10 [illegible]	
	2 55	5 54	....Custer City....	12 41	[illegible]	
	12 26	3 53	Johnsonburg Jun.	2 45	12 13	
	12 03	3 30	....Ridgway....	3 11	12 32	
	11 44	3 10	....Little Toby....	3 32	12 53	
	11 14	2 43	....Brockwayville....	4 08	1 24	
	10 59	2 10	lv Falls Creek ar	4 28	2 10	
		1 50	ar Falls Creek lv		2 10	
	10 35	1 40	....DuBois....	4 49	2 30	
	10 30		....Carlisle....	4 59		
	10 22	1 14	....Sykes....	5 12	2 52	
	9 54		....Cramer....	5 20		
	9 41	12 53	....Big Run....	5 38	3 21	
	9 30	12 44	....Bells Mills....	5 49		
	9 19	12 33	....Punxsutawney....	5 57	3 32	
	9 15	12 30	lv Clayville ar	6 00	3 37	
	a.m.	a.m.		p.m.	p.m.	
		8 30	lv Pittsburg ar		7 30	
		p.m.	Alleg'y Val. R'd.		a.m.	

BUFFALO DIVISION.

Eastward Exp.	Eastward Mail	Eastward Exp.	STATIONS	Westward Mail	Westward Exp.
p.m.		a.m.		a.m.	p.m.
7 30		10 05	Ar. Buffalo Lv.	8 00	6 20
			William st. Dep.		
7 02		9 30	....Orchard Park....	8 35	[illegible]
6 50		9 14	....West Falls....	8 49	[illegible]
6 36		9 00	....Golden....	9 02	[illegible]
6 13		8 31	....Springville....	9 28	[illegible]
5 47		8 05	....West Valley....	9 54	[illegible]
5 32	4 55	7 50	....Ashford....	10 10	10 [illegible]
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	a.m.

Trains leaving Buffalo make direct connections at Ashford with all trains on the Rochester Division for all points east and west on this line.

The Express trains connect at Buffalo with N. Y. C. & H. R. R. for points east, with L. S. & M. S. R. R., Michigan Central R. R., and Grand Trunk, for all points in Michigan and West; at Salamanca with N. Y. P. & O. R. R. for the west, and Erie R. R. for the east. The Express Trains leaving Buffalo connect at Salamanca with N. Y. P. & O. and Erie railroads for points east and west; at Bradford with Narrow Gauge system for all points in Oil Regions; at Johnsonburg for all points on the P. & E. R. R. The afternoon Express from Buffalo connects at Falls Creek with A. V. R. R. for Pittsburgh and points east and west. Passengers from Pittsburgh for Buffalo and Rochester and intermediate stations, should take the Allegheny Valley R. R. train leaving Union depot, Pittsburgh, at 8:20 p.m. Buffalo passengers take Belt Line R. R. for William Street depot.

Connections for east and west are made at Rochester with the New York Central & Hudson River R. R., and at Salamanca with the N. Y. P. & O. R. R. for Jamestown, Mansfield, Cincinnati, Chicago and the west, also with the Erie R. R. for Hornellsville, and eastern points; at Bradford with the Narrow Gauge System to all points in the oil regions; at Ridgway with P. & E. R. R. for Emporium, Williamsport, Philadelphia and Baltimore; at Falls Creek with Allegheny Valley R. R. for Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Cincinnati, St. Louis and the west and south.

I. S. EMERY, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
JAS. T. GARDNER, Gen'l Superintendent.

COUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY Railroad Time Table, takes effect Tuesday, May 13th, 1884.

Ar. Eastw'd P.M.	Ar. Eastw'd P.M.	STATIONS.	L'v Westw'd A.M.	L'v Westw'd P.M.
7.15	1.45	....Coudersport....	8.00	4.00
7.12	1.42	....Hammonds....	8.04	4.03
7.05	1.31	....Olmsted....	8.11	4.12
6.59	1.26	....Nelsons....	8.17	4.18
[illegible]	1.2[illegible]	....Knowlton....	8.25	4.25
6.44	1.05	....Roulette....	8.32	[illegible]
6.40	1.00	....Pomeroy Bridge....	8.38	[illegible]
6.30	12.54	....Burtville....	8.52	[illegible]
6.16	12.42	....Silver Spring....	8.57	[illegible]
6.16	12.42	....Coleman....	[illegible]	[illegible]
6.10	12.30	....Port Allegany....	9.05	5.00

Trains run on eastern standard time.
E. A. McCLURE, Supt.